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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
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VOL. XX NO. 130 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

ANOTHER DISQUIETING DAY OF DISORDER

NIGHT OF PEACE AFTER DAY OF INCENDIARISM

WAR ON ASSEMBLY OF HOOLIGANS

71 Mavalis Rounded Up From Affected Areas

Setting fire to two temples and a mosque was a special feature of Monday's rioting in the city. After forty-eight hours of rioting and arson, the city again resumed a quiet aspect after sunset. During the day, there were several cases of assaults, and hooligans attempted to set fire to the Maruthi and Raghunath Temples at Two Tanks and to a mosque at Mandvi.

There were some other cases of arson also where the mavalies tried to set fire to Hindu Buildings at Kaji Syed Street and Vadgadi which were promptly put out by the timely arrival of the Fire Brigade.

MILITARY PATROLLING.

The Police and the Military are patrolling the affected areas every few minutes, and the Curfew Order is being enforced very strictly. The Police are stopping cars and pedestrians from entering the affected areas.

No fresh Military have been called out, and the already existing Military are stationed at Victoria Gardens. The Light Motor Patrol, are stationed at the Commissioner's Office and they go round the area every few minutes

DAY'S TOTAL ARRESTS.

The Police have arrested in all 71 persons belonging to both the communities, who are suspected to have taken part in the recent rioting.

The city was reported to be perfectly quiet till late at night and it is hoped, in view of the increased vigilance of the Police and the Military that there will be no further outbreak to-day, though the situation is, of course, still one for keen anxiety.

3 KILLED: 72 INJURED

Late in the afternoon, a Hindu passing near Mahalaxmi Temple at Mahalaxmi was stabbed by certain hooligans, and the Police who came to know about it, had him removed to the Congress Free Hospital. In all, 3 cases have been received in the Congress Free Hospital, and all the cases were before 1 p.m. After that time, the Hindu locality of Girgaum, Thakurdwar and Khetwadi was quiet. The Lamington Road Police arrested 4 Hindus on suspicion of having taken part in the rioting at 8 p.m. near C. P. Tank.

There have been a few cases of stone throwing at Gol Pitha and Falkand Road. A Mahommedan who was passing through the Falkland Road at 7-30 p.m. was stoned by some Hindus. The injured men was removed to Hospital, and one Hindu has been arrested. Otherwise, the area is quiet.

MASS ARRESTS

The Marbawdi Police have arrested in all 36 people, both Hindus and Mahommedans, who are said to have taken part in the recent rioting.

STABBING CASES.

There were a few stabbing cases early in the day at Madanpura and Kamatipura. After 1 p.m., the area was quiet. The Nagpada Police have arrested 9 mowalis on suspicion.

About 1 p.m. a two storeyed house at Kazi Sayed Street at Mandvi belonging to a Hindu was set fire to by a few Muslim Movalis. The Fire Brigade was informed and the fire was put out by them before any great damage could be done.

At 2-30 p.m. another attempt to set fire to a temple was made at Mandvi. Smoke was seen emerging from the Vithoba Rakhma Temple situated at the Kazi Sayed Street; Hindus who noticed it rushed inside, and saw heaps of grass thrown inside the temple and fire set to it. The Fire Brigade was informed which promptly put out the fire.

INCENDIARISM.

Two attempts were made to set fire to a four storeyed building near the Chakla Street. On both occasions, the Fire Brigade came in time and put out the fire, before any serious damage could be done.

At 4 p.m., a two storeyed building to a Hindu situated at Anjarwadi, Mazagaon was reported to be set on fire. The Fire Brigade was informed, and the fire extinguished in time.

HINDUS' NOBLE EXAMPLE.

Late in the afternoon a few Hindu Movalis, seeing that an attempt was made to set fire to a Hindu temple, tried to set fire to the mosque situated at the Kazi Sayed Street. But some Hindus

Continued on page 5.)

CASUALTIES ON MONDAY

Monday's toll of rioting in the City up to midnight:—

J. J. Hospital	29
G. T. Hospital	11
Free Crescent Hospital	17
Free Emergency Hospital	7
Congress Free Hospital	3
K. E. M. Hospital	5
Total Injured	72
KILLED	3

MANY ARRESTS

The Police have arrested in all 71 persons from both the communities on suspicion of having taken part in riotings. The following are the numbers:—

Marbawadi	36
Phydonie	12
Dongri	12
Nagpada	9
De Lisle Road	2
	71

Bruening Cabinet Resigns

VON HINDENBURG OPPOSES EXPROPRIATION

LODON, May 30.

Berlin.—President Hindenburg has accepted the resignation of the Bruening Government.—Reuter.

All Over Emergency Decree

LONDON, May 30.

Berlin.—The crisis which has plunged Germany into a grave situation on the eve of the Lausanne Conference was due to President Hindenburg's inability to agree to some of the measures which Herr Bruening intended to include in the Emergency Decree.

The President is particularly opposed to any scheme to expropriate a part of big landowners' estates, especially in East Prussia, for redemption of State Loans made to them. This land was to be used for settling the unemployed and impoverished peasants.—Reuter's Special.

Earlier telegram on the German Cabinet crisis appear on page 12.)

PROPAGANDA AGAINST I. N. CONGRESS

HOARE ASKED TO PREPARE BLUE BOOK

LONDON, May 30.

In the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare announced that the Ottawa Conference could not discuss the recommendations of the Simon Commission; that the defence of the North-West Frontier should be an Imperial liability, nor the member's suggestion that the Dominions should contribute towards the cost.

NEW MOVE AGAINST CONGRESS.

Mr. Lambert asked Sir Samuel Hoare to prepare a report for circulation abroad illustrating the Congress activities. Sir S. Hoare proposed to consider the suggestion, but doubted whether the demand would justify the expenditure for publication in several languages.

Mr. Lambert mentioned American subscriptions for the Indian National Congress and requested that a step should be taken to counter-act the efforts in America.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied: We will take such steps as we can. Sir Samuel Hoare promised to consider the suggestion, although he doubted its practicability.—Reuter.

ESSEX CHEAPLY DISMISSED

Amarsingh's Field-Day

INDIANS OPEN CONFIDENTLY

Essex (1st Innings)	169
All-India (for no wkt.)	56

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, May 30.

The Essex-All-India match began at Leyton to-day in fine weather. The wicket was good. Essex won the toss and went in to bat. At lunch the visitors had captured 6 wickets for 86 runs, Amarsingh claiming 5 of them.

Batsmen were uneasy and they took 30 minutes to score 19 runs. Amarsingh was always dangerous and was deadly on the wet wicket. Bray was the top-scorer for Essex with 41. He put up a sound defence during his stay of two hours at the wicket and skilful placing and well-timed drives characterised his innings.

The 7th wicket stand produced 48 runs.

Naidu took 2 wickets for 26 runs and Godambe, Palia and Jehangir Khan took a wicket each.

Essex were all out for 169 runs in the first innings.

At close of play Indians had made 56 for no loss in their first innings.

The match between All-India and Essex in which there was no play on Saturday commenced at Leyton to-day in fine weather. Essex won the toss and elected to bat on a good wicket.

There were five changes to-day on the Indian side.

Pope and Crawley who opened for Essex were uneasy and run-getting was very slow. It took 30 minutes to score 19 runs after which Pope in attempting to cut one from Amarsingh played on to him (19|1|3).

Amarsingh proved always dangerous and out of the 6 wickets which fell before lunch he took 5 and he had once an analysis of 17|10|14|4.

Crawley was soon out leg-before to Amarsingh when he had scored 9 runs. (22|2|9).

O'Connor was partnered by Cutmore and when the total was 34 the latter was bowled by Amarsingh, the ball touching the wicket from the batsman's pads. (34|-3|1).

Nichols joined O'Connor but Godambe claimed him wicket (41-4|5).

The next wicket to fall was that of O'Connor who was smartly held by Naomal at short-leg off Amarsingh (47|5|14).

Eastman and Bray carried the score to 81 when Amarsingh cleverly effected a low catch off his own delivery (81|6|22).

At lunch, the Essex total stood at 86 for 6, Bray and Unwin being not out with 18 and 2 respectively.—Reuter.

The seventh wicket fell after an addition of 43 runs to the

(Continued on page 5)

DR. AMBEDKAR GOES TO LONDON

Departs For England In Secret To Interview Premier And Cabinet Members

FEELING HIS POSITION TO BE SHAKY

"CHRONICLE" EXCLUSIVE.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar the Depressed Class leader of Bombay sailed for London on last Thursday by the Italian steamer s. s. "Conte Rosso".

This departure of the doctor which is said to be in connection with an important political mission was most unexpected and was kept a closely guarded secret. No one except a few trusted lieutenants of the doctor knew about it and even they were enjoined not to divulge the secret to any body on any account.

A "Chronicle" representative however succeeded in getting the news and outside the circle of the doctor's trusted friends he is perhaps the first man to know it.

PURDAH AFFAIR.

Unlike his previous departures for London on the occasion of the two sessions of the Round Table Conference which used to be marked with much pomp and when hundreds of depressed class volunteers used to assemble at the Mole to give him a rousing "send off", this time the departure was a very purdah affair. The only man who went to the Mole to see the Depressed Class leader off was his private secretary.

Dr. Ambedkar travelled by the first-class and carried very little luggage with him as his present visit to London is expected to be very short and he will be returning back to India by the end of August.

As the departure of the doctor was kept a secret so has been the object of this visit. Only a few weeks back the doctor attended the Kamptee Congress and after the session visited places like Poona, Sholapur and Nipani where he addressed meetings of his followers. But nowhere did he mention that he would be leaving India so soon for London.

TO SEE PREMIER?

It is, however, surmised that the object of this visit is to see the Premier and other members of the British Cabinet and to impress upon them the view point of the supporters of Seperate Electorates. The communal award by the British Cabinet is expected by the middle of June and the reason why the doctor hurried to London is said to be his anxiety to see the Premier before he makes any announcement on the subject.

Dr. Ambedkar it will be recalled attended both the sessions of the Round Table Conference and also worked on the Lothian Committee of the Conference. As is well known he strongly advocated separate electorates for the Depressed classes and was a party to the Minorities Pact hatched in London.

CHANGED SITUATION.

An important change, however, occured in the situation after his return from the last session of the Round Table Conference. Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajha another Depressed Class leader, who was a member of the Indian Central Committee and went to London and who was an equally staunch supporter of Separate Electorates, changed his views on the subject and entered into a pact at Delhi with Dr. Moonje president of the Hindu Mahasabha in which he gave his unequivocal support to Joint Electorates. This pact which has since then come to be known as the "Rajah-Moonji Pact" has found enthusiastic support among the Depressed classes throughout the country, and has consequently dealt a severe blow to the advocates of Separate Electorates.

FEELING SHAKY.

Dr. Ambedkar it is held in well-informed circles feels that his position has been considerably weakened on account of the sudden change in Mr. Raja's attitude and as a result the high hopes that he cherished about getting official recognition to Separate Electorates for the Depressed classes have fallen to the ground. It is with a view to make a final effort to impress upon the Premier and the British Cabinet his viewpoint that he has under taken his present mission to London in such a hurry. It remains to be seen how far he succeeds in his final attempt.

But signs are not wanting that, while the doctor has left Indian soil and is engaged in frantic efforts to save the "situation" which he perhaps feels to be out of hand his political opponents in India who rightly claim to represent the bulk of the Depressed classes are gaining strength every day.

The latest manifestation of their strength will be in Bombay when the annual session of the All India Depressed Classes Conference will be held in Bombay on June 12. Mr. M. C. Rajha has consented to preside over the deliberation of the Conference and a large number of Depressed Class representatives from all over the country are expected to attend. Preparations for making the Conference a great success are afoot.

QUEER COINCIDENCE.

It will be a queer coincidence that on the eve of the declaration of the Communal award, while the doctor will be busy seeing the Premier and his colleagues on the Cabinet and advocating Separate Electorates, hundreds of Depressed class representatives will be voicing the feelings of their class in a Conference meeting in the premier city in India. It remains to be seen whether the lonely voice of Dr. Ambedkar or the considered opinion of the Depressed classes will carry weight with Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues.

CALCUTTA DRAWS "MIRACLE" IN IRISH SWEEPSTAKES

Bombay Draws Blank

SUBSCRIPTIONS REACH RECORD FIGURE

LONDON, May 30.

In the Irish Derby Sweep, the following are the results of the draw:—

MIRACLE: A. T. 03163, "Last Lap" B. I. M. S. Club, Box 35, Calcutta.

CELEBRATOR: R. R. 26252, W. E. Martins, 59, Park Street, Calcutta.

SPENSER: A. D. 02026, Balbhim, Pleader, Raipur.

SUMMER PLANET: A. P. 53269, Khorshed, Assa House, Nagpur.

LONDON, May 30.

PORTOFINO: M. C. 10812, P. E. Jamiladis I. B. Lahore.
A. A. 74285 "Satan" Paikara Street, Kootanalhur, Tanjore.

LEIGHON: B. G. 18907 "Turquoise" Burma Railways Myitnge, Mandalay.
A. Q. 19568 "One Head Clerk" District Court, Bassein, Burma.
A. R. 39333 "Sohoen" 14, Nallimes, Karachi.

ROYAL DANCER: A. L. 57768 "Mibap," Numalighar Road, Assam.

SUNNYBOROUGH: E. N. 06736 "Gold Fish" 39, Twenty-second Street, Rangoon.

OVER £4,000,000 SUBSCRIBED

LONDON, May 30.

The total subscription for the Irish Derby Sweep is £4,120,486.

The Irish Hospitals Charities will receive over one million and the Prize Fund 2,801,643 sterling, divided into 28 units, each with a first prize of £30,000, second prize of £15,000 and third prize of £10,000.

Drawers of other horses will have £1,750 each. There are 2,800 prizes of £100 and ten residual prizes of £16 each.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SWEEP DRAW

The following are the first fourteen winning numbers in the Calcutta Derby Sweep draw:—

J 1592: APRIL THE FIFTH.
T 8545: ANDREA.
H 2273: CELEBRATOR.
L 176: COCKPEN.
N 223: DASTUR.
D 2106: HESPERUS.
F 5024: FIRDAUSSI.
J 1052: LEIGHON.
Z 2998: MIRACLE.
O 2209: PORTOFINO.
N 5315: ROYAL DANCER.
E 5145: SPENSER.
X 237: TOTAIG.
Z 388: WYVERN.

VICTORIA CLUB CALL-OVER

LONDON, May 30.

Following is the latest Victoria Club call-over on the Derby:—

2|1 ORWELL offered (85|40 taken).
100|9 MIRACLE.
100|8 HESPERUS (taken and offered)
100|8 COCKPEN offered (after 13|1 taken).
100|6 DASTUR (taken and offered).
22|1 APRIL THE FIFTH offered (25|1 taken).
28|1 FARDAUSSI and PORTOFINO (taken and offered).
33|1 WYVERN offered (35|1 taken).
40|1 ANDREA offered (50|1 taken).
66|1 SPENSER, ROYAL DANCER, CELEBRATOR (all taken and offered).
66|1 JIWEH offered (100|1 taken).
100|1 TOTAIG and LEIGHON (taken and offered).
100|1 BACCHUS offered (200|1 taken).
100|1 BUCKLE offered (200|1 taken).
125|1 JACKDAW SECOND and SUMMER PLANET (taken and offered).
200|1 PETER PLANET and CORCY (taken and offered).—Reuter.

MATRIC SUPPLEMENT

A separate supplement announcing the Bombay University Matric Results will be issued by 2-30 P. M. to-day.

(Further interpellations in Commons appear in Stop Press).

DESPITE POLICE PRECAUTIONS

BANNED TAMIL NADU CONFERENCE HELD IN TEMPLE

MADURA, May 29.

Despite the prohibitory order warning the people not to attend any meeting or demonstrations in furtherance of Civil Disobedience in Madura and notwithstanding the elaborate police precautions to prevent any such meeting or demonstrations in connection with the attempt to hold the 35th Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference at Madura, it is learnt that a number of Congressmen assembled at 16 Pilla-Red Mandap within the four walls of the Sri Minakshi Temple at five a. m. today.

TEN MINUTES' PROCEEDINGS

It is understood that Mr. T. Raghavachari, Vakil of Coimbatore presided and the entire proceedings lasted for about ten minutes.

While those who assembled were returning in a procession, the police came on the scene and dispersed the crowd.

Some eighteen suspected participants were arrested but were subsequently released.—A. P.

ARGENTINA WATCHES OTTAWA

LONDON, May 30.

Buenos Aires.—Developments in connection with the Ottawa Conference are being closely watched by the Argentine Government in the view of the "possible deviation" of Anglo-Argentine trade.

A decision has been reached that Senor Malbran, Ambassador in London shall attend the Ottawa Conference as an observer. Sen. Malbran has been instructed to return to Bueno's Aires for instructions.—Reuter's Special.

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M. T. B. COLLEGE, SURAT. Applications with testimonials, stating age and minimum salary expected, are invited for the posts (1) Professor of Mathematics, (2) Professor of English and, preferably, Gujarati, (3) Lecturer in French, (4) Lecturer in Ardha-Magadhi, and should reach the PRINCIPAL before 10th June. Appointments will be upto 31st March, 1933, at least in the first instance.
A 4967

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for post of MANAGER on Rs. 75-5-125 pay for Sawantwadi State Bank proposed to be started from 1st August next. Applicants possessing necessary qualifications and experience in banking should apply enclosing testimonials, DIWAN, SAWANTWADI Camp, Amboli.
A 4923

WANTED—THE ANGELS' INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., invites applications for positions of District and City Agents throughout Bombay Presidency. Generous commission and bonus terms. Apply the BRANCH SERETARY, Hashi Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
A 4899A

WANTED—A BLEACHER, capable of the bleaching yarn all classes of pure white, coloured, woollen, able to finish all type bleached, dyed, printed in pure filled calendered, mangled or beetle finishes and a dyer capable of dyeing raw cotton yarn cotton and woollen cloth of all type in direct, Indenthrene, Napthals and Basic colours, and have experience in yarn mercerising. Both men must have experience in organising testing all description as applied to the chemicals cognisant with the above and above of erecting and repairing of machinery used in bleaching and dyeing processes. Apply with testimonials to JUGGILAL KAMLAPAT COTTON MILLS, Cawnpore.
A 4975

WANTED—CANVASSERS for Bombay City to secure orders for the well known FEDERAL CORKTIPPED CIGARETTES. Apply personally to THE CIGARETTE SUPPLIERS SYNDICATE, 3rd Floor, Examiner Press Buildings, 35, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R7276

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A 4583

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GODOWNS and SHOW-ROOM on Lamington Road, near Bombay Central Station. Rents very moderate. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 4, Apollo Street, Fort.
C R7206

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RAMKRISHNA BHAGWAN INDUSTRIES.—Proprietor:—S. N. HATE, L C E, B.Sc. 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Save your Buildings by our (1) VAJRA CEMENT for leakages & (2) Antiwhiteant, Solution Apply for particulars of these and other articles. Sent post free.
N R7266

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"ARIEL", GREAT ASTROLOGER and PALMIST, staying Room No. 84, Hotel Majestic, opp Museum. 'Phone No. 20384. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar says, "Starting in accuracy." Hours 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
P R 7278

Educational

SHETH CHUNILAL PARVATISHANKAR TRUST FUND.—Applications from poor deserving Hindu Students, who have passed the Matriculation Examination, for grants from the above fund for the payment of College Fees (and for Books) will be received by the SECRETARY, S. E. SOCIETY, Surat, till 10th June, 1932. Gujaratis will receive preference. For detailed information and for printed forms of application apply with necessary postal stamps to the SECRETARY SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, ATHVA LINES, Surat.
E 4979

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AGENTS WANTED—Samples and terms from WEST COAST WEAVING ESTT., Chovva, Malabar
A R7259

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CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter. Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0.
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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0.

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

NOTICE.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the participating policy-holders of the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) and Twenty-fourth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders at 4-45 P.M. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company.
4984

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR

WILL RE-OPEN, on 18th June 1932. Intermediate Science (A and B), B.Sc., B.A. Honours and Pass courses in all principal subjects are taught here. Students can take up German in F. Y. and Inter Classes or Ardhmagdhi in all classes up to M.A.

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4983

Public Notices

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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TWO TEMPORARY RECEIPTS, bearing Nos. 538/1505 and 580/1795 in respect of (20) Shares Nos. 367076/367085 and 348748/348757 of THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Nandlal Vachhraj have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise Duplicate Temporary Receipts will be issued to the abovenamed owner.

Bombay, 30-5-1932.
R7279

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

ELEPHANT BRAND LINSEED OIL

It has come to our notice that some manufacturers of Linseed Oil are imitating the get up and colouring of our receptacles and the capsules placed on them with a view to pass off their inferior goods as the goods of our Elephant Brand. We therefore warn our purchasers not to be misled by imitation of colour and get up, but to see before purchasing that the drums they purchase and the capsules on them bear our well-known Elephant Brand.

The following is a facsimile of our Elephant Brand.

THE ELEPHANT OIL MILL.
4950

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Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from the Owner sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable properties in two lots on the respective premises at Bandra on the days as under:—

LOT NO. I.—Bazaar Road, Bandra Property. Sale on Saturday, the 4th June, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece of Gavthan land admeasuring about 475 square yards situate at Bandra and bearing City Survey Nos. 481, 480, 182 and Pot No. 1 together with the buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under Nos. 270, 267 and 268.

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All that piece of land admeasuring about 497 square yards situate at Bandra and bearing Survey No. 255 Pot No. 1 together with the building standing thereon bearing non-agricultural City Survey No. 47 and assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under No. 403.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rutnagur and Khatkhatay, Attorneys for the Owner, at 5, Military Square, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

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NOTICE

Owing to the disturbed state in the City, the sale of 300 bales of yarn advertised to take place today has been POSTPONED Sine die.

BENNETT & CO.

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LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave
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Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@9 July
x Kaga Maru	5860	29 June	13 July

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Celebes Maru	27th May	6th June
Shunko ,,	8th June	18th ,,
Hague ,,	23rd ,,	8th July
Argun ,,	4th July	13rd ,,

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With

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MIRIAM HOPKINS
REGIS TOOMEY
KAY FRANCIS

A girl is murdered ..... an innocent man accused ..... A thief lies dead ..... a child is born ..... Two lovers part ..... and meet again ..... all in "24-HOURS."

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ADRIANNE ALLEN

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LAHORE.

(Contiued from Column 7.)

tyres, 180 cases nails, 143 cases glassware, 58 cases screws, 5018 bundles galvd. sheets, 25 bundles copper sheets, 50 cases aniline salt, 60 cases syrup.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 30.

S.S. Somali, for London:—51 bales Akund cotton, M Nissim; 18 bales coat skins, D Abraham & Son.

For Havre:—330 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S.S. City of Lille, for Hull:—4308 bags castorseed, Ralli Bros; 650 bags groundnut cakes, J Travers & Sons.

S.S. Gelerfels, for Antwerp:—122 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 171 bags kang grain, T S Thadani & Sons; 134 bags groundnut kernals, K M Nathoo.

For Passages:—30 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Bremen:—112 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 1032 bags bajree, T S Thadani & Son.

For Hamburg:—33 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 20 bales hemp, B Premji & Co.; 162 bales kang grain and 219 bags poppyseed, S M Rajgor & Co; 600 bags linseed, Birla Bros; 675 bags groundnut cakes, Svastika Oil Mill.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 50 bags kang grain, S M Rajgor & Co; 675 bags groundnut cakes, Svastika oil Mill.

S.S. Moncalieri, for Venice:—125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 700 bags castorseed, K Devchand & Co.

For Trieste:—56 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Valos:—50 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Suez:—20 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Tripoli:—12 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Jaffa:—10 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S.S. Karmala, for Nagasaki:—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, M Malani.

For Chinanchi:—500 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co; 409 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 30th.

Jalaputra, Trick, Rangoon.
Somali McLean, London.
Howra, Keyness, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 31.

Bandai Maru, Yoshitaki, Kobe.
Hokkai Maru, Sugita, Durgon.
Silvercedar, Miller, Perth.

S.S. Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaputra arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Somali:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Somali arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S.S. Howra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Howra arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Bandai Maru:—The O S K steamer Bandai Maru will sail today for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Hokkai Maru:—The steamer Hokkai Maru will sail to-day for Dungun, with ballast.

S.S. Silvercedar:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Silvercedar will sail to-day for Perth with ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 30.

1 Moncalieri 3241, K'chi, 31|5, L T M Co.
3 Karmala 5680, Kobe 1|6, M M & Co.
4 Werdenfels 3852 Antwerp, 30-5 L Edwards.
5 Howra 4096, N F N F, M M & Co.
6 Frauenfels 4679, Tuticorin 31|5, L Edward Ltd.
8 Geirfels 4506, Suez, 2-6, L Edwards.
12 Celebes Maru 4282, Japan 8|6, O S Kaisha.
14 Khandalla 3289, S Africa 1|6, M M & Co.
15 Somali 3550, London 31|5, M M & Co.
16 City of Lille 4054, Karachi 1-6 J Finlay.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalaputra 3113, R'goon 2|6, Scindia S N Co.
3 Bamora 1378, P Gulf 1|6, M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2043, Busrah 3|6, M M & Co.
5 Bandai Maru 2541, Kobe, 30|5, O S Kaisha.
O S Kaisha
6 Hashemi 298, M'Coast 30|5, S Hassam & Co.
7 Golconda 3203, Calcutta 31|5, M M and Co.
8 Gambhira 3196, Tuticorin 29|5, M M & Co.
10-11 Alipore 3241, Japan, 12|6, M M and Co.
14 Janaki 530, M'Coast, N F Malabar S S.
16 Laxmi 124, M'Coast NF, National S S Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Silvercedar 2637, N F N F Volkart Bros.
B Fager 661, Bangkok 30|5, F F Campbell.
B Oostcappelle 343, M'Coast 30|5, Merchant S N Co.
C R Rahmani 3291, Jeddah N F T Morrison.
L Netravati 699, K'chi 1|6, B S N Co.
M Parvati 628, N F N F B S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Rajputana 3|6 P & O S N Co.
Soudan 9|6, P & O S N Co.
Corfer, 10|6, P & O S N Co.
Mantua 17|6, P & O S N Co.
Maloja 24|6 P & O S N Co.
Kashmir 24|6, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Gogra 1|6, M M & Co.
Mundra 1916 M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia 2|6 G T Co.
Clan Macworther, 10-6 J F Co.
Elysia 20|6 G T Co.
City of Shanghai 316 K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Marienfels 315, L Edwards Ltd.
Wolfsburg 2|6, L Edwards Ltd.
Baronfels 12|6, L Edwards Ltd.
Ockenfels 28|6, L Edwards Ltd.
Trenenfels 12|7, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Ceylon 9|6, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 26|7, L Edwards Ltd.
Tungsha 4|6, L Edwards Ltd.
Simla 6|7, L Edwards Ltd.
Vingina 16|8, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bangalore 16|6, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia 3|6, M Italiana.
Victoria 9|6, M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

C/o Athens 27/5 F F Campbell & Co.
C|Christchurch 16-6 F F Campbell Co.
President Morne 2-6 F F Campbell Co.
President Van Burn 17|6 F F Campbell Co.
C|o Dalhart 6|6, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Iyo Maru 30|5 N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 17|6 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 2715 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 8|6 O S Kaisha.
Chitral 3|6 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 17|6, P O & S N Co.
Kidderpore 21|6 P & O S N Co.

FROM SYDNEY.

Narkunda 11|6 P & O S N Co.
Cathey 25|6 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandalla 21-5 M M & C.
Kenya 4|6 M M & Co.
Karagola 18|6 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.

Somali, NF, P & O S N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gierfels 3-6, L Edward Ltd.

FOR HULL.

C/Lille 1/6 J F Co.

FOR KOBE.

Alipore NF, P & O S N Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bamora 1/6 M M and Co.
Vasna 3/6 M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla 3/6 M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON

Hatarana N F, M M and Co.
Nerbudda, NF, M M & Co.
Jalatarang, NF, S S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Golconda, NF, M M & Co.
Jalaputra, NF, S S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Moncalieri N F, L T Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Fager, 29|5 F F Campbell Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Khosrou, NF, T M Co.
Rehmani N F T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

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FOR HAMBURG.

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FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.

Alipore P & O S N Co.
Karmala N F P & O S N Co.
Celebes Maru N F O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bamora 1/6, M M and Co.
Vasna 3/6 M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON

Hatarana, M M and Co.
Jalatarang S S N Co.
Nerbudda, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Golconda, M M & Co.
Jalaputra S S N Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Fager F F Campbell.

FOR JEDDAH.

Khosrou T M & Co.
Rehmani T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Orna Boats 28|5.
Jalarashmi 28|5.
Parvati 28|5.
Khandalla 28|5.
Moncalieri 28|5.
Frauenfels 28|5.
Shwedagon 28|5.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 30.

S.S. Birkenfels: Agents: L Edwards Ltd, from Hamburg:—425 drums lub. oil, 22 drums varnish, 163 drums M A foil, 929 drums spelter, 59 cases camphor, 105 cases ropes, 50 cases motor covers, 74 cases spirits, 300 cases wire, 400 cases slates, 50 cases slate pencils, 123 cases plywood, 35 cases batteries, 85 cases fuses, 1371 pieces aspen logs, 334 cases paper, 249 cases lamps, 206 cases chains, 1740 cases nails, 37 cases globes, 49 drums colour, 244 drums dyes, 526 bundles Y M sheets, 50 bundles copper sheets, 686 drums whale oil, 1320 drums chemicals.

From Bremen:—27 cases tin wares, 46 bundles copper wire, 150 bundles copper sheets, 725 bundles G C sheets, 60 bundles ropes, 125 bundles Epsom salt, 116 cases covers, 1125 cases wire, 108 cases glassware, 424 cases straw boards, 110 cases hollow glass, 146 cases bolts and nuts, 1472 cases nails, 250 cases beer, 27 cases ochre, 180 cases broken tiles, 100 cases barytes.

From Rotterdam:—121 cases paper, 570 cases soap, 50 cases starch, 75 cases schanapps, 1081 cases beer, 93 cases Dekel, 300 cases dextrine, 40 cases tartaric, 50 cases milk, 50 cases nails, 1295 cases farina, 95 cases cheese, 620 cases bolts and nuts, 384 bundles tubes, 300 bundles copper sheets, 124 bundles rivets, 1145 bundles vegetable products, 297 drums paint, 710 drums chemicals, 355 drums dyes paste, 3750 drums dyes dry, 280 drums whale oil.

From Antwerp:—140 drums zinc white, 120 cases straw boards, 42 cases chicary, 1400 drums dyes dry, 40 drums zinc dust, 473 drms. chemicals, 370 coils wire, 25 cases beer, 43 cases preserves, 233 cases

(Continued in Column 5.)

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INDIAN JUDGES.

BIOGRAPHICAL & CRITICAL SKETCHES
WITH A FOREWORD BY
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Sir S. Subramania Aiyar
Sir V. Bashyam Iyengar
Badruddin Tyabji
Sir Gurudas Bannerjee
Sir P.C. Bannerjee
Sarada Charan Mitra
Sir Syed Amir Ali
Kashinath T. Telang
Justice Mahmood
Sir Romesh Ch. Mitter
Sir N. Chandavarkar
Sir C. Sankaran Nair
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PARKASH BROTHERS, LAHORE.

"MAN OF THE PEOPLE"

VIENNA, (By Mail).

The sudden death of Anton Wildgans at the age of fifty-two marks the end of one of Austria's most outstanding authors.

Wildgans came from peasant stock, and was a "man of the people." His work, though (take the plays, for instance), had real subtlety besides possessing great honesty and sincerity. Wildgans never published anything for the sake of money.

His two tenures of office at the Burgtheater as its director were somewhat unfortunate. He was much too much of an idealist. He was blamed for producing too much Shakespeare and too many German classics, and his critics were always saying that the drop in the receipts, which was due to the slump, was really due to his policy. The result was that he was obliged to resign.

He wanted to turn the little Academy Theatre, the home of light comedy, affiliated with the Burgtheater, into a literary centre. But he got no official assistance, and this undoubtedly greatly disheartened him and finally affected his health.

"I BELIEVE IN NO GOD AND LENIN IS HIS PROPHET"

RUSSIA'S NEW RELIGION

Henry Raymond Mussey writes in the "Nation" New York.

They are tearing down the churches as fast as they can in Moscow and Leningrad and dozens of other places where the Bolsheviks are driving the revolution ahead at full speed. In some cases the buildings are being converted into clubs or museums or garages or wireless workshops, but whether they are preserved or torn down, it is apparent even to the casual observer, despite the pictures of pious peasants crowding to services that are so eagerly exhibited here, that the churches in Russia, certainly in the cities—and my impression is that it is only less true in the villages—are a thing of the past. The rising generation, the Young Communists who already constitute the spearpoint of the revolution, are militant atheists to whom Christianity is simply a medieval superstition. "They are not pulling down the churches here so fast as in Moscow," I remarked to my Young Communist guide the day we were in Vladikavkaz, in the northern Caucasus. "No," was his matter-of-fact reply; "they are not so progressive."

ASTOUNDING SPECTACLE

The one sensation aroused in him by the few religious services we saw was apparently one of astonishment that people could be so silly and superstitious; to him the observances meant less than nothing. I was told repeatedly that the children, even in the villages, will not be seen in the churches for fear of incurring the ridicule of the other youngsters, and that in some cases they openly make fun of the religious observances of their parents. Certainly for a country that only a decade and a half ago was so completely dominated by its priests, the Russia of today is an astounding spectacle, and you have little difficulty in believing the eager Young Communists who tell you so positively, just as they tell you everything else, that religion is dead in their country. At any rate the religion of the Russian Orthodox Church has every appearance of being as dead as a whole keg of door-nails, to say nothing of coffin-nails.

COMMUNISM AS RELIGION.

Yet I came out of Russia with the feeling that the one really living religion in the world today is at work in Russia. John Haynes Holmes recently returned from three months in Europe to declare that "historic Christianity, if not dead in Europe, is rapidly dying. . . . the Christian churches are everywhere approaching their end, and in some cases have already reached it. Organized religion in Europe, Jewish as well as Christian, is a pathetic spectacle." Most observers outside the church would perhaps hesitate to pass so sweeping a judgment, but the decay of the historic religions as an effective social force is plain enough. I will content myself with the assertion that there seems to me to be one religion in the world that is living, growing, and functioning effectively day by day. That religion is communism. Such an assertion, I am well aware, will make the Communists foam at the mouth, because they use the term religion to denote only a system of organized supersition at the service of the capitalistic state, a religion such as the old Russian state church embodied. But religion is much more than that and, in the sense of the term that is socially important, communism holds a unique place among the religions of the twentieth century.

The important thing socially about a religion is that its beliefs, resting not essentially on the evidence of the senses, be held by its adherents with an intensity sufficient to make them do something. If they are not, then that religion does not amount to much. It is very possibly on this ground that Mr. Holmes sweeps organized religion out of the door. When Christians become the same sort of people, for all practical purposes, as non-Christians, when they think and act like non-Christians, then Christianity has ceased to be a powerful social force. In all candor it must be admitted that that is the situation to-day. It is not so with communism. Communists act differently from non-Communists because they think differently, believe differently, feel differently. They deny the old faiths, only to affirm their own the more intensely. That faith is none the less the heart of a religion for the fact that it scornfully rejects all supernaturalism and professes for its theology a militant atheism. Like the devotees of other great religious movements in their prime, the Communists are possessed of a somewhat mystic inward faith that has only contempt for such of the hard realities of life as do not fit that faith, and they therefore proceed to make the realities fit the faith. In fact, it is in Russia, and in Russia alone to-day, that we are witnessing the faith that removes mountains.

HERESAY BRINGS EXCOMMUNICATION

But communism has not only the inward faith and the surge of feeling that mark the great religions. It has also its body of doctrines and formulas. It has its saints, its prophets, and its martyrs. It has even its college of cardinals and its pope. And if its doctrine of infallibility is not exactly that of Rome, there is certainly no place in the world where heresy brings more swift and sure excommunication than in Russia to-day.

Like all the great religions, communism has embodied itself in a personality. In the face of all the manifold difficulties that twentieth-century knowledge interposes in the way of canonization, it has managed, in the brief span of a dozen years, to make of its founder not only a saint but a demi-god. "I believe in no God, and Lenin in his prophet" might well be the motto of the Russians to-day. Nowhere else in the world, I believe, is there anything to compare in depth and sincerity with the worship accorded in Russia to the little man who from Smonly and, the Kremlin in the short space of seven years made over the destiny of a tenth of the human race. Prominently placed in every city and town stands his statute. mostly in the familiar militant attitude, with hand upraised and thrust forward, in which he harangued the crowd. And in every school and club and theater and public gathering place, even in the little towns, you find a big bust of Lenin, very commonly accompanied by those of the two other members of the Communist trinity, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. And in the shop windows as one goes through the streets there are small Lenin busts, dozens of them, ready for the eager buyers who take them home to replace the ikons of older days. Literally millions of pictures of Lenin look down on the Russians wherever they go and whatever they do.

LENIN'S THE LAST WORD

And every evening, summer or winter, rain or shine or snow or bitter cold, as the hour of seven approaches, poorly clad figures may be seen moving with hurrying feet from every direction through the Red Square and fomring themselves silently into an orderly endless line to wait without movement with an endless patience until the clock strikes, and then move slowly down the steps of that marvelous dark mausoleum with its eternal guard of red soldiers, to file reverently past the great glass case where they may gaze for a moment on the mummified face and figure of the man who embodies for them the revolution and its spiritual meaning. And those who were still in the long line outside when the clock struck nine to-day will simply come again to-morrow, thousands on thousands each day paying their tribute of love and worship. In all the world there is no more impressive sight. Every day his words are read by multitudes, and "Lenin said this" or "Lenin taught that" is the last word to be said on any question. There was a time when Jesus was accorded a like reverence by his followers.

Its martyrs communism has by the scores and hundreds. In the big cities and in the little places, too, one finds always the monument "To the Victims of the Revolution", the men and women who lost their lives in the proletarian cause in the long years of revolution and civil war. Their names sometimes are graven on tablets where they fell, and sometimes are perpetuated in the nomenclature of streets and public squares. Always their deeds and their death are celebrated with oratory and waving red banners, and their memory is kept green by the pious recital of their sufferings.

DEMONOLOGY OF NEW FAITH.

Like other religions, however, communism has its demonology as well as its hagiology, and as in other religions, some of the most unlovely and dangerous features of communism appear in connection with its demonology. Just as good Christians, in the days when they took their religion seriously, tortured and at need drowned or burned witches and other poor folk unlucky enough to be possessed of devils, so do the Communists, and with equally good conscience, starve off and exile and if necessary execute their fellow-countrymen possessed of the seven devils of bourgeois psychology, in the incurable devotion to private property and all its works. I do not instance the slaughter of bad landlords and other property-owners in the first fierce years of revolution and counter-revolution. I prefer to call attention to the systematic suppression of the intellectuals down to this present year of grace, and most striking of all, to the "liquidation" of the kulaks in this the high tide of revolutionary success and confidence—the calculated, ruthless stamping out of the whole class of rich peasants, numbering millions of households. The Communists deliberately tax them to death, confiscate their property, exile them by the hundreds of thousands, literally let them starve if necessary—and all with that cheerful Russian cruelty that seems to reck almost nothing of human suffering. And why? Because the mind of the kulak is hopelessly filled with the wrong ideas, so that he hinders the coming of communism in its fulness; because he is possessed of the devil of capitalism, only they prefer to call it by a more high-sounding and modern name. Cruel, fanatical? Without doubt; but perhaps it does not become the descendants of Cotton Mather and other New England worthies to be too forward in casting the first stone.

But communism has not only its saints, its martyrs, and its demons; it has also its priesthood, who guard the purity of its doctrine and see to it that its adherents perform their duties. When "the party" has spoken dissent is stilled. Let the individual member think what he will, once the decree has gone forth, "deviation" is punished with a rigidity and a severity that know no distinction of persons. The case of Trotzky is best known to us in the United States, but the records of a dozen years are filled with like instances of those who were not true in doctrine or in deed to the revolution as the revolution is understood by the sagacious body of men who stand as its ultimate interpreters. Let one of that group itself be guilty of deviation, and he is thrust into outer darkness, it may be until such time as he repents, it may be forever. Rome in its prime never knew more effective excommunication.

NEW OPIATE

Just one other feature that communism shares with the earlier religions. When Lenin declared that religion is the opiate of the people, he referred, of course, to the way in which it dulled people to the sufferings and injustices of this present world by promises of happiness and glory in the life to come. Religions generally have paid their debts by checks on the bank of the future, and because they have been wise enough to date those checks after death, nobody has yet been able to find out whether the paper was good or not. Now communism fiercely rejects all truck with another life than this, but it is exactly at one with its supernatural competitors in compensating its devotees for to-day's privations with to-morrow's promises. "Russia is no place for anybody who wants things to-day," my Young Communist guide said laconically one day as we were discussing the complaints of a disillusioned ruble-American who had not found that country quite the worker's paradise he had anticipated.

What, sort of a religious zeal, combined with centuries of inurement to suffering, could possibly induce a people to put up with what the Russians are enduring to-day in the feverish determination to carry the Five-Year Plan through in four? And if anyone is inclined to complain the answer is ready: "To-morrow, when the new industrial plant is in operation, it will be better, and before too long we shall come to the Communist heaven where there will be plenty of everything. Just tighten your belt a little more." Here is precisely the same hope for the future, only with a new scientific and industrial jargon, that has made religion a powerful social force through all the ages. From the practical standpoint of to-day's results, what difference that the savior is the tractor and the automobile factory instead of a Judean mystic, that the future is five years off instead of five millenniums, and that the reward is an abundance of bread and shoes for everyone instead of the personal glory and the hours of Islam or the golden streets of St. John's New Jerusalem? In either case the people still work, and if need be, suffer to-day, patiently, cheerfully, even enthusiastically—and tomorrow there will be fresh hope.

In dealing thus with some of the features that communism has in common with the historic religions I have no wish to overlook its differences. It is only that from the practical standpoint of social action they are relatively unimportant. Communists fiercely reject the supernatural; yet they have a fiery faith in their system and a sure confidence in its ultimate triumph that rings them round with defenders no less invincible than the celestial hosts that have aided the righteous in every struggle from Joshua's long contest with Amalek in Rephidim down to the Battle of Lions.

POSTER ABUSE

Election Amenities In France

PARIS, (By Mail).

In their election posters candidates at the recent French elections do not hesitate to print about each other terms of abuse which make the journalism of Eatanswill seem mild, and one is often led to wonder whether some of these terms are not actionable. They often are actionable, it seems, and every four years, for several months after election time, the "XIIe Chambre correctionnelle," the Court to which libel actions are referred, is blocked with cases in which disappointed candidates try to find some consolation for their defeat in obtaining damages from their conquerors. In France a man can be prosecuted for abusive language or for libel.

To call a man a liar or even a thief is merely abuse, and the punishment is relatively slight. To suggest a definite lie or a definite theft is libel, and that is much more serious. Whether the use against a rival of any of the several words which imply that he is the victim of conjugal infidelity places the offence in the first or the second category has exercised many minds in France. Existing legal precedents say the first, but the point is still disputed.

The judges are, however, inclined, in all cases arising out of election contests, to allow the defence of legitimate provocation. It has been held, for instance, that to say that a man is "without scruple and without honour" is pardonable when it is a reply to something which, without being libelous, is definitely uncomplimentary.

SPANISH CHILDREN

To Study The New Constitution

MADRID, (By Mail).

A deputation of the organisation known as the "Crusade of Spanish Women," which is a parent-body to numerous feminine societies of republican character, has visited the Minister of Public Instruction to ask that in all State schools time should be set apart for the study of the Constitution.

In many secondary schools instruction in the Constitution has been given since 1901. But now, even the children in elementary schools are to receive instruction in this material, a matter for some pre-occupation on the part of teachers who must endeavour to explain the complicated document in terms understandable to their pupils.

FAMOUS, BUT NO WORK

Amy Johnson Cannot Get A Job

Amy Johnson, whose lone flight to Australia stirred the interest and admiration of the whole world two years ago, is now back in England fit and ready to fly but—she hasn't a job.

The revelation was made by Miss Johnson:—

"I have had only a few hours flying all the winter as I haven't been very well," she said, "but I am thoroughly fit again now.

"I'm not keen on any long distance spectacular flight, but I am very keen, indeed, on aviation.

"When I flew to Australia my idea was simply to show that a woman was capable of and had the endurance for such a thing.

"I hoped that it would mean a real job with some British manufacturer where I could carry on in aviation, but that job hasn't materialised.

"What I want is a real job—research work, opening up new air routes, but essentially one to do with the development of aviation."

(Continued from column 7)

teenth-century methods. The whole situation calls for twentieth-century minds and methods. Labour claims to be the political expression of modern needs and modern ways of satisfying them. Its victory may be delayed, but events are moving so rapidly and the economic system is so unstable that victory may come earlier than many people imagine.

Wakefield is a portent. It is a sign that Labour is reawakening and prepared to shoulder its responsibilities. It makes a step forward in Labour's march to the realisation of its programme and policy.

IS THE TIDE TURNING?

British Political Outlook

The result of the recent Wakefield bye-election was a great personal triumph for Labour's ex-Minister of Health. Mr. Greenwood thinks it was something more. And ANSWERS, always ready to open its pages to writers of distinction on topics of national importance, irrespective of the views they may express, is glad to publish this interesting and provocative article in "Answers."

At the General Election last October Labour polled nearly 7,000,000 votes, but secured less than fifty seats in the new House of Commons.

The triumphant onward march of the Labour Party—that miracle of modern politics—had been checked. At one blow we were reduced to less than our strength in 1918. Even in the khaki election of that year sixty-two of our members had been returned.

I will leave the events which led up to this great landslide to the verdict of history. Like the Party to which I belong, I am concerned with the future rather than the past.

A MESSAGE OF HOPE.

And my victory in the recent Wakefield by-election is a message of hope for the future—not because one man more or less on the Opposition benches, even the Front Opposition Bench, can make any difference, but because it sugests that the tide is turning, that the progress of the Labour Party, interrupted so rudely and violently last autumn, has been resumed once more.

For my own part, I am glad that I shall be able, as a Member of Parliament again, to do more effective work for the causes to which I have given my life.

As a Minister, I did my best to improve the housing conditions of the people, to raise the standard of public health, to tackle the tragic human problems of infantile and maternal mortality, to extend the opportunities and usefulness of local authorities, to humanise the operation of the official machine in so far as it might press harshly upon undeserved misfortune, and to ameliorate the bitterness of poverty and want. I can—and shall—still fight for the same great ends from my place on the other side of the Treasury table.

HOW THE ECONOMIES WORK.

I shall find plenty to do. The social services with which I have been specially identified have felt the breath of panic. Their development has been stopped and their existing activities curtailed.

Let me give an example. A miner with about 30s. a week average has a child who was receiving treatment at the hands of the local authority. Since the "National" Government gave reactionary authorities an opportunity to "economise", the child cannot obtain the treatment necessary without her parents paying 2s. 6d. per week!

I have seen schemes on which I had set my heart virtually destroyed. My successor at the Ministry of Health has limited the housing schemes of our town and district councils. He has capitulated to reactionary forces on the Town and Country Planning Bill which I introduced last year.

I could go on, but I refrain. My main point is that no community can be healthy so long as unmerited luxury and unmerited poverty exist side by side.

There is no doubt as to the seriousness of the economic situation. If we all suffered together and suffered equally, no one could grumble. But the Government has violated the principle of equality of sacrifice. Its new Budget amply bears this out. The new impositions are a tax on tea which will take £3,560,000 from the purses of the people during the current year, and a toll of £33,000,000 in tariff duties which will inevitably fall ultimately on the backs of the rank and file of our citizens.

MY GREAT ADVENTURE.

This, it may be said, is apart from any further indirect duties which the Government may impose with the ostensible object of bringing the country back to normal—in other words, of perpetuating the existing order.

If you, my reader, have followed me so far, you will not be surprised that when I was invited to stand at the by-election at Wakefield I agreed to do so.

It was a great adventure. On the one hand, I knew that every ounce of energy would be used against the Labour opposition. I knew that the slogans of "National unity" and "Down with Party politics" would be used to the full. I expected that my opponent would receive a friendly letter from the Prime Minister, and that what are called "National Labour" men would come to support the Tory candidate.

WITHIN OUR GRASP.

I could not forget the fact that, though the Labour Party had held Wakefield twice, yet it had never won it in a straight fight.

On the other hand, though there was an impression that victory was not possible, I felt that victory lay within our grasp.

It was not an easy fight, but I was fortunate in having the whole of the Labour Party with me, Mr. George Lansbury, with a vigour and enthusiasm which, as one who is much younger, I envy, came to open the campaign and to be in at the kill. People from outlying districts and far away came to help. We worked together as a team of good comrades.

Some people in the Tory Party seemed to think that the by-election was an opportunity for a post-mortem examination on me. I was fully prepared to defend myself. The election, however, like all bye-elections, was the Government's barometer. Was the glass rising or was stormy weather indicated?

I therefore fought the election on the birth and growth of the "National" Government, its obscure origin and its tortuous history, its undisclosed policy for the future and its internal dissensions at the present time, its lack of unity and the absence of any real common principles of action.

The Wakefield by-election was a glorious opportunity to set against the Government's policy of economic nationalism and the maintenance of the present order of society the Labour Party's policy of true equality of sacrifice, sane national reconstruction, and international co-operation.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FIRST DEFEAT.

The result of the election was remarkable. The previous by-elections since last October have all shown a remarkable slump in the votes cast. For the first time since the General Election there was a high poll. Our victory, therefore, was not the result of abstention on the part of previous supporters of the "National" Government. It was due to a substantial increase in the Labour vote.

Labour won Wakefield on a straight fight with the highest Labour poll ever recorded in the city. It is the first defeat of the "National" Government, within but a few months of the General Election.

The result must be regarded as significant. Is this Labour victory the beginning of the turn of the tide against the Government? Will the Government realise that public opinion is changing and modify their policy accordingly.

CAPTURED BY THE WILD MEN?

As to the second question, I am afraid that the Government is too much committed now to unadulterated Toryism to change its ways. The moderate Conservative elements in the Cabinet and their Liberal and ex-Labour colleagues seem to have been captured by the wild men of the Tory Party.

As to the first question, I have no doubt that the "National" tide has been rapidly ebbing since the election and that Wakefield is the beginning of a rising tide of Labour opinion.

Even the shattering blows of last autumn and the defection of Labour leaders, though crippling us in Parliament, did not seriously weaken our strength in the country. The Labour Party emerged from the struggle with seven million supporters. They looked to Wakefield anxiously. The result has given them new heart, new energy, new enthusiasm.

"WAKEFIELD IS A PORTENT"

The attack on the Government will be more hotly pressed. Labour's policy will be fearlessly expounded. Barren controversy as to past events will fall into the background. The Government will be brought to judgment on its record in the cold light of disillusionment. Its catch-penny, hand-to-mouth policy will be placed side by side with the far-reaching constructive policy of the Labour Party.

We are about to enter on a chapter of history when many fundamental changes will be made. There is no escape from our present difficulties by nineteenth-century men and nine-

(Continued in Column 5)

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POETRY AND SCIENCE, IMMORTAL COMPANIONS

Eternal Quest Of Truth And Beauty

Sir Ronald Ross received a Nobel Prize for his great discovery that malaria is carried by mosquitoes. He is a distinguished poet and mathematician as well as man of science, and has just published a novel. He celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday. He writes in "John O'London's Weekly":—

I wonder in what witch's cauldron of folly the absurdity was brewed that poetry and science are enemies. Shelley tasted several sciences, and, when he was in Italy, proposed to make a careful study of mathematics. His fragmentary Analysis of the Human Mind showed that he might have become a meta-physician of uncommon power. The poems of Coleridge were indeed flowers that peeped out from among the rocks of his philosophy. Keats was a medical student, and I am convinced would have shown, had he lived, how poetry may descend from the shrine of science; and he has already nearly summed up my theme in his apothegm, "Beauty is Truth, Truth is Beauty," a principle which underlies and inspires the late Dr. Bridge's rich poem, "The Testament of Beauty." The late Poet Laureate was, like myself, a medical man; but for him:—

Man's happiness, his flaunting honey'd flower of soul, is in his loving response to the wealth of Nature. Beauty is the primo motiv of all his excellence .....

WEIRD SPELLING.

I can, by the way, smypathize, too, with Dr. Bridge's efforts to reform our weird spelling on scientific lines. More years ago than I care to remember, I invented a system of phonetic spelling and had a small collection of lyrics ("Lyra Modulata") printed according to my system. As a consequence I don't suppose anybody but myself ever read them until they appeared recently in our normal spelling.

One could go on quoting examples of poets—Hugo, Tennyson, Browning, Swinburne, and especially Arnold, of the nineteenth century—who followed science more or less closely. Indeed, it is never among the greater poets that we notice any antipathy to science in its broadest or its narrowest sense. Sometimes, perhaps, poets may be chilled by the pure water of science, but that is only when they are (as poets are apt to be) tempted by the foaming but less wholesome drinks of, let us say, nescience. It is the lower type of what may be called literary poetry which, like much of our purely literary philosophy, endeavours to attack science.

SCIENTIST POETS.

Conversely, as poets have been interested in science, so have men of science written verse, and sometimes very good verse. Francis Darwin is well known as one of them. There have been many medical poets. Edward Jenner, the great discoverer of the means of preventing one of the most horrible scourges of humanity, small-pox, was one of them. Of Sir Humphrey Davy, the brilliant chemist, Coleridge justly said: "If Davy had not been the first Chemist, he would have been the first Poet of his age." There is a past President of the Royal Society alive to-day who is an excellent poet, though the public is unaware of the fact. Professor da C. Andrade is one our scientific men who has published genuine poetry. It is scarcely necessary to remind the reader of the literary gifts of scientific writers like Sir Arthur Keith, Sir James Jeans, and Professor Eddington. If they had been mentally hidebound by narrow specialism they could not have acquired such a power of expression.

SPECIALISATION.

It is true enough that much specialization is needed to reach technical perfection both in art and in science; but technical perfection should be only the flower of a tree, the roots and branches of which spread on every side in the air and soil of experience. There is a limit to the merits of specialization; nor should we agree with the dictum which I have seen stated, that every poet must be a professional poet, that is, a literary man, and that every man of science should concern himself only with test-tubes and microscopes. Still more do I abhor the superstition that every branch of every art and science should be further subdivided. This is not the teaching of history, so far as we possess the histories of the greatest men. As everyone knows, Michael Angelo was sculptor, painter, architect, and poet. Leonardo da Vinci was painter, mathematician, military engineer, and father of many inventions. Descartes created not only analytical geometry. When Peter Paul Rubens was ambassador in England, an English courtier called on him and found him seated at his easel. "So His Excellency the Ambassador plays at being a painter," exclaimed the courtier. "No," replied Rubens. "His Excellency the Painter plays at being an ambassador." In the days of Voltaire, philosophy contained all the sciences and discussed all the arts. Goethe began not only a literature, but the theory of evolution.

SONNET ABOUT "THOUGHT."

Many kind things have been written about my own efforts in verse, and certainly my experiences consttiute a relevant background to this argument. When I was a young man, just arrived in India to take up my duties in the Indian Medical Service—it was in 1881—I was much struck by the difference between the civilization there and that which I had just left. While I was casting about in my mind to discover the cause, I wrote a sonnet entitled "Thought," which reflected my endeavour:—

Spirit of Thought, not thine the songs that flow
To fill with love or lull Italian hours;
Thou wert not nourished 'mid the marish flowers,
Or where the nightshade blooms, or lilies blow;
But on the mountains. From those keeps of snow
Thou seest the heavens, and earth, and marts and towers
Of teeming man; the battle smoke that lours
Above the nations where they strive below.
The gleam of golden cohorts and the cloud
Of shrieking people yielding to the brink—
The gleam, the gold, the agony, the rage;
The civic virtue of a race unbow'd:
The reeling empire, lost in license, sink;
And chattering pigmies of a later age.

AESTHETIC SENSE.

And to me still the aesthetic sense is indeed largely intellectual satisfaction at perfection achieved, or, since we are limited, let us say at any approach to the shadow of perfection. This point of view had matured when, in 1917, while working for the War Office, I found myself in Greece, and visited the oracle of Apollo at Delhi, two days after the transport I was in had been torpedoed and sunk off the Isle of Ithaca and the Rock of Sorrow. The "lines" I then wrote concluded with Apollo's reply to a question why we should be suffering those horrors:—

I taught this lesson unto minds of worth
That man himself should be the god of earth,
Even like me, omniscent and bright,
In perfect wisdom, perfect beauty dight.
But men would not be taught
And, climbing higher, fell—
A fancied heaven sought
But reached a real hell.
Now in their folly school'd
They find what they desire—
By evil idols ruled,

"EVIL IDOLS."

To die in blood and mire.

This is at least what Apollo would have said if he had deigned to answer at all! By the "evil idols" he would have meant not only the Militarism and Politicalism which caused the war, but also the whole brood of that parent idol, Nescience or Non-Intellectualism. Men suffer chiefly because they still worship these false gods, and "despise those plain earthly teachers, Reason, Work, and Discipline." Moreover, the figures of Apollo, Pallas Athene, and the Muses are the personifications of the great intellectual virtues which have raised us from the barbaric state. It is a long time since they were worshipped on those mountains and in those valleys of ancient Greece. Is the world so much better since then—much wiser—much greater? I am not so very sure; but if so, the advance has been due to them, and perhaps still more to the teaching of Jesus. In our philosophy we shall obey them all, and since Science and Poetry truly dwell together, as immortal companions in mankind's long journey, we shall reach Truth by seeking Beauty, and Beauty by seeking Truth. Nor shall we attain one without the other, for they live hand-in-hand on those far-fired pinnacles

U. S. ECONOMIC CRISIS

Democratic Party's Proposal

WASHINGTON, (By Mail.)

Senator Robinson (Arkansas), as spokesman for the leaders of the Democratic Party in Congress offered the country a programme of relief and reconstruction which would include the immediate passage of a Bill to make available dol. 300,000,000 for the direct relief of distress; and the flotation of an issue of Federal bonds for dol. 2,000,000,000 to finance in the States and municipalities such public works as the construction of tannels and bridges and the destruction of slum districts. The proposal is of the sort to lift the United States out of the mood of impotence and frustration wherein it is caught. It is the first great deployment of forces for the Presidential campaign to come.

Senator Robinson, in his statement, set the need for a balanced Budget and reduction of expenditure in the first place; but he then proceeded to answer the question which has been on so many lips for months past: "When this is done, what of the unemployed?" Their number is certainly 8,000,000, and may be 12,000,000, their distress has so far been alleviated by the liberal use of State, municipal, and private funds—but now these funds are near exhaustion, and the business revival which was to have made further resort to charity unnecessary seems as distant as ever.

RELIEF WORK.

A measure appropriating dol. 300,000,000 for relief is already before the Senate, the work of the Democratic Senator Wafner, of New York. There should now be little doubt of its passage, and President Hoover will veto it at his peril. What immediate fate is in store for the project of the bond issue of dol. 2,000,000,000 for public works is less clear; but it must either pass with Republican help or make a campaign issue of unquestioned advantage to its proponents. As some measure of inflation is generally demanded, as inflation can only come by spending money, and as the Federal Government is to-day the only possible spender—then, say the Democrats, let the Government spend for worthy and "self-liquidating" purposes which will provide work for some of the workless and fill some of the dry channels of trade. The remedial devices already in operation may not be failures, but they have moved with glacial slowness, too slowly for a time of crisis. The moment for more vigorous action has come.

Note should be made also of the fact that Senator Robinson mentioned as subjects for study and experiment the 30-hour week and an "equalization fee" for wheat as a test of the theory that in this way the Tariff might benefit agriculture and industry in equal measure. Thus are organized Labour and the farmer brought within the orbit of the Democratic programme and given hope, if not actual assurance, of ameliorative action.

MR. YOUNG'S PART.

In some, if not all, of this the fine Italian hand of Mr. Owen D. Young can be observed. It is understood that behind the broad provision for a huge programme of public works lies some detailed study of "self-liquidating" projects to which it should be addressed, the number of workers it might reabsorb into usefulness, and the materials for which the demand would be stimulated. Mr. Young was not drawing a bow at a venture when he came to Washington and quickly made his original proposal, and it is now recalled with added interest that it was to the Democrats only that he confided his ideas. Whether Governor Roosevelt of New York can be "stopped" on his way to the Democratic nomination, whether a man so intimately concerned with "Big Business" as Mr. Young can win the support of those who fear and distrust the great corporations, and whether the Democrats would be wise to choose a Hoover by another name are matters of conjecture. But to-day's declaration has thrust Democrats into the lead again, and has immeasurably advanced Mr. Young's chances.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Vaishakh, Vad 12, 1333.
Parsi—Adar 27, 1931.
Muslim—Mohurrum 24, 1351.
Sunrise—6hr. 1m.
Sunset:—7hr. 12m.
Hightide—9.53, 21.16.
Lowtide—3.10, 15.27.
Phase of the Moon:—New Moon June 5. 1st Quarter 12th June. 3h. 9m. Full Moon 18th June 6h. 8m. p. m. Last quarter 26th June 2h. 6m. a. m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon: Gramophone records; 9-10 p.m.: News in Hindi; 9-20 p.m.: Classical light music by Shamshadbai of Delhi with Khasehib Hussenbux (Sarangi).

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY:—Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Dr. Patel of the All-India Federation of Young Theosophists will deliver a public lecture on "Youths and the Theosophical Movement" to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Lodge premises, Blavatsky Lodge Bldg., French Bridge, Chowpatty.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 21st inst. arrived at Port Said at 7-30 p.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Hague Maru" left Moji for Bombay on May 28 and is due to arrive here on June 23 via usual ports.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Iyo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th inst. and is due to arrive here on Monday afternoon, the 30th inst. at 5 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGHEETHA SABHA:—Under the auspices of the above Sabha, Miss Kochammal (of Trichur) will give a Harikatha Kalakshepam, on "Sitakalyanam," on Sunday, the 5th June next at 4 p.m. at the Byramjee Jijibhoy Hall, Matunga.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavri will speak in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpatti) today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "The Literature of Persia."

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT GRIGAUM.

In the ordinary course the Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial School at Girgaum should re-open on the 1st June after summer vacation, but owing to the continuance of the riots in the city the re-opening of the School is postponed till Monday, the 6th June, provided, of course, that there is satisfactory improvement in the situation.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE. — "24 Hours" a Paramount Picture. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE CINEMA. — "Black Coffee". Daily at 4-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS THEATRE.—"Innocents of Paris". A Paramount Picture. Daily at 4, and 6-30 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA, Lamington Road. — Pathe Sound Gazette. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee on Thursday at 3-30 p.m.
RIALTO.—"Trader Horn". Daily at 3-30, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON TALKIES, Dhobi Talao.—"Fox Movietone Follies". Daily at 4; 6-30 and 10 p.m. (S.T.)
CAPITOL. — "Just A Gigolo". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 30.
New York Market is Closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, May 30.
Previous Closing Rate ... 4.13
To-day's Opening Rate 4.10
Difference ..... —.03
To-day's Closing Rate ... 4.06
Difference ..... —.07

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, May 30.
Silver Ready 16 13/16
Unchanged.
Silver Forward 16 7/8
Plus 1 anna.
Markets:—China bought and sold.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, May 30.
Silver Ready 55 8 0
Silver Fagan 55 8 0
Gold 27 15 0
New York London Exchange is closed.

ASSEMBLAGE OF MORE THAN FIVE BANNED FOR 14 DAYS

Recrudescene Of Rioting In City And Its Sequel

BOMBAY, May 31.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has issued the following order, sequel to the recrudescene of rioting in Bombay:

WHEREAS for some days past rioting of a very serious nature has been going on in several parts of the City of Bombay resulting in murder, grievous hurt and other injuries to the citizens lawfully employed and whereas there is danger to human life, health and safety and disturbance of the public tranquility and whereas I am of opinion that immediate prevention and speedy remedy are desirable, I hereby direct the residents, frequenters and visitors of the following places in the City of Bombay, to wit, Girgaon Road; Kalbadevi Road; Shaikh Memon Street; Princess Street; Bhuleshwar Road Thakurdwar Road; Abdul Rehman Street; Dadyset Agiary Lane; Fanaswadi; Vithalwadi; Old and New Hanuman Lane; Gaiwadi; Chandanwadi; Sonapur Lane; Bhendy Bazaar (whole); Sandhurst Road from Frere Road as far as Bhendy Bazaar; New Mahomedali Road; Dongri Street; Jail Road (East); Mazagaon Road; Babulla Tank Road; Chinch Bandar Road; Parel Road Kolsa Mohulla; Nagdevi Street; Chuckla Street; Bhendy Bazaar Road (East); Carnac Road; Argyle Road; Frere Road; Mandvi; Dana Bandar; Samuel Street; Chand Bazaar; Musjid Bandar Road; Bhat Bazaar; Nakhoda Street; Pydhowni Road; Dontad Street; Mahomedali Road (North) Pydhowni Junction; Kalbadevi Road (West); Bhuleshwar Road (West); Bapu Khote Street; Kika Street; Jambli Moholla; Goghari Moholla; Falkland Road; Sandhurst Road (West); Kumbharwada; Khara Talav Road; Grant Road (West); Golpitha; Trimbak Purshram Street; Islampura; C. P. Tank Road; Duncan Road; Grant Road; Khetwadi Main Road; Khetwadi Cross Road; Khetwadi Back Road; Sandhurst Road (East); Kandewadi Road; Girgaum Road; Thakurdwar Road; Lamington Road; Girgaum Back Road; Ardeshir Dady Street The whole of Kamatipura; Forjett Street; Foras Road; Tardeo; Grant Road (Play-House to J. J. Hospital); All the streets between Duncan Road and Parel Road; Belassis Road; The whole of Madanpura; The whole of Ripon Road; Haines Road; Arthur Road; DeLisle Road; Byculla Station Road; Jacob Circle; Clerk Road; From Chinchpokli to Kala Chowki Road; Reay Road; Ghorupdev; Mazagaon Road; Dockyard Road; Mount Road; Victoria Road Albert Road; Matunga Bhau Daji Road; Telangu Road; Bhandarker Road; Vincent Road; Parsi Colony; Khada Matunga; Wadala Road; Naigam Cross Road; Sion Road; Antop Hill Road; Fergusson Road; Saw Mill Road; Currey Road; Globe Lane; Parbhadevi Road; Tulsi Pipe Road; Carol Road; Cadell Road; Arthur Road; Worli, Bombay Development Department Chawls Road; Elphinstone Road; Sayani Road; Bhavani Shanker Road; Saitan Chowki; DeLisle Road Cross Lane Dadar Road; Vincent Cross Road Naigaum Road; Naigaum Cross Road; Wadala Street; Kala Chowki Road; Lalbagh; Supari Bagh Road; Old Government House Road; Sewri Road; Sewri Oil Installation; Mahim Bazaar Road; Dharavi; Matunga Gopi Talao; Wanje Wadi;

To abstain for a period of 14 days from collecting or assembling in numbers groups or bodies of more than five persons on any road, public thoroughfare, highway, street, lane, bye-lane situate within the limits of the aforesaid places.

ANOTHER DISQUIETING DAY OF DISORDER

(Continued from page 1.)

who were against the idea of any retaliation, put out the fire before the Fire Brigade arrived.

The Mill area, where it was expected the trouble would spread, was perfectly quiet except for an assault on a Hindu millhand at Sewri late in the evening. The victim was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he was treated for minor injuries and let off. At about 5 p.m. a Hindu and a Muslim were arrested by the Police near the DeLisle Road, while they were fighting and had received injuries. They were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where they were treated for minor injuries and removed to the lock-up.

At 7 p. m. a Persian Mahomedan named Sayed Hasan Syed Hussain was stabbed by some Hindus at Vadgadi. He was removed to the New Crescent Hospital. The Secretary to the Persian Consul visited the victim at the hospital and approached the Pydhonie Police for making necessary enquiries.

The names of two out of three killed are Laxman Gopal (stabbed at Dongri on Sunday and sucmbed to injuried this morning) and Vithoba stabbed at Bhendy Bazaar this morning and died immediately after admission. The name of the other Hindu is unknown.

MILITARY CHARGE LOOTERS

Incidents Of Monday's Rioting

Seventeen days ago rioting began in Bombay and after a few days' lull, it has started again, and shows no signs of abatement. A number of stray assaults and cases of stabbing were reported to-day.

A Bhayya milkman was the first victim of the day. He was stabbed near Bhendy Bazaar and was removed to the J. J. Hospital and succumbed to his injuries soon after admission.

RIFLE BUTT-END CHARGE.

This man, after delivering milk to his customers, was passing along Bhendy Bazaar Road when he was pounced upon by some Muslims and stabbed with a clasp knife. He fell down near Suban Allah Hotel where he was picked up by the police and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died without regaining consciousness.

A little later another Hindu at the same place was dealt with in the same manner and he too was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Seventeen Muslims were arrested and five injured in a rifle butt charge this morning in Shaikh Memon Street while looting a perfumery shop belonging to a Hindu. The police being informed, Sergeant Shaw went there with a posse of police but the hooligans, who were armed with soda water bottles, pelted stones at the police and injured some constables as well as Sergeant Shaw.

A military patrol lorry, which was passing by at at the time, came to the rescue of the police and surrounded the "mavalis". They too were pelted with the soda water bottles. The military then made a butt-end charge and injured five. They arrested seventeen who were removing articles from the shop.

The injured persons were taken to the G. T. Hospital.

MUSLIM WOMAN.

The first case of a Muslim woman being assaulted was recorded this morning at Nagpada. Laibibi, was sleeping in her pan shop, which was open, when she was assaulted by some "mawalis". She sustained injuries on her arm and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she has been detained for treatment.

An attempt was made this morning at 10-30 o'clock to set fire to the Maruti Temple near Two Tanks. The Fire Brigade was immediately called and put out the fire. The police and the military then made the "bandobust" more "pucca" at this place to prevent any further mischief.

A tram car going from Pydhoni to Bhendy Bazaar was stopped by Mahomedans and two Hindus, who were seated in the car were stabbed. They were removed to J. J. Hospital.

A free fight between the Hindu and the Muslim residents, of Kamatipura took place this morning near Northbrook Gardens. They used stones, sticks and soda water bottles. When the police arrived they picked up two Muslims and five Hindus, who were removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Ten "Mavalis" were rounded up by the Nagpada Police and removed to the Worli Temporary Jail.

STABBING A GHATI

Two Muslims Remanded

Hasan Ahmed and two other Mahomedans, who were arrested on the night of May 28, were placed to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and remanded to custody.

The accused, according to the police, are alleged to have stabbed a Ghati at Hornby Road on May 28. The police who appeared on the scene, removed the Ghati to the G. T. Hospital where he died.

The accused were arrested on the spot.

GRANT ROAD STABBING

Till 1-30 p.m. on Monday three persons, all of them Hindus, were admitted in the Congress Free Hospital. They were brought from Grant Road Corner (Play House) and Khetwadi and had received stab wounds.

They have been detained in hospital for treatment but their injuries are not serious.

Three more Hindus were treated at the Free Emergency Hospital till 1-30 p.m. on Monday. Two of them who had minor injuries were allowed to go after treatment while the third who had received two stab wounds was detained.

MUSLIMS STAB MUSLIM BY MISTAKE

BOMBAY, Monday.

An unknown Mahomedan, aged about 35 years; was assaulted mercilessly by six of his co-religionists near Grant Medical College Hostel on Saturday at about 9 p.m.

At the city coroner's inquest, it was stated that two Christians, who were eye-witnesses, gave information to the Nagpada Police station. Consequently some police constables hurried to the spot and removed the deceased, who had received stab wounds, to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state. He was found to have expired before admission into the hospital.

A NEW CHADDAR

Suspect Remanded: Loot Suspected

Gopaldas Vrindavandas, a Hindu, who was arrested last Saturday by the Mharbavdi police for being in possession of property which the police suspected to have been stolen, was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court this morning.

The accused was arrested on the fifth storey of a building on Parel Road. As the police have yet to make inquiries in this connection the accused was ordered by the magistrate to be remanded to police custody for 14 days.

Mohamed, Husein Gulam Shabir a Mahomedan, who remanded to police custody by the same magistrate for one week. The accused was arrested on Friday by Mharbavdi police on Erskine Road and was found in possession of a new chaddar for which it is alleged he could not give a satisfactory reason.

WORKERS TAKE A HOLIDAY

Workers of the Hindustan Mill did not turn up for work after the recess to-day. The Mahomedan weavers of the Bradbury Mill also remained absent this afternoon. The Muslim workers of another mill are also stated to have absented themselves from work since noon.

HINDU CHAUFFEUR'S PLUCKY ADVENTURE

A Hindu chauffeur engaged by a gentleman at Club Back Road, Byculla, was attacked by a number of Muslim hooligans armed with clasp knives. The fellow struggled hard and managed to disarm one of his assailants. But as he was running away another Muslim hurled a stone at him which hit him on the head. All this happened at 9-30 a.m. opposite Central Station, Lamington Road and no policeman was in sight.

Hindus Chased But Given Protection

On Sunday evening several Hindus had a narrow escape on Bellasis and Morland Roads, when they were chased by 'mavalis' armed with knives. Some were chased into private compounds and received protection from the residents of the bungalows until the assassins had left the scene.

MASTER'S EVIDENCE

At the city coroner's inquest held to-day on the body of Lakshman Mhadik, a Hindu aged 35 years, who died of stab wounds inflicted by Muslims at Bhendi Bazaar.

Ibrahim Mussa, a dealer in milk, said that the deceased was his servant.

At about 6 a.m. to-day, while witness was taking him with two others to Bhendi Bazaar, Lakshman was set upon by three Muslims at Gujar Street and one of them stabbed him. Witness ran for life with two others.

The inquest was then adjourned.

"HINDU INTOLERANCE"

Muslim League On Bombay Riots

NEW DELHI, May 29.

At a meeting of the Council of the Muslim League, a number of resolutions were passed. In one of them the Council deplored the Bombay riots and regarded them "as a fresh instance of Hindu intolerance and high-handedness." The Council appealed to the leaders of both communities forthwith to adopt and carry into effect such measures as were calculated to restore peace and good understanding between the two communities.

The Council condemned the "deliberate attempts of a certain section of the press to accentuate communal feelings by the publication of false defamatory news concerning Muslims in Bombay," and appealed to the news agencies and newspapers to work for peace and harmony between the communities and avoid the publication of matter likely to lead to further excitement and misunderstanding. —A. P.

Sixteen Hindus, who were arrested in connection with rioting on Friday and Saturday, were placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court.

The suspects were remanded to jail custody for 14 days.

Mirza Ali Hamid, who was arrested yesterday for possessing alleged stolen property, was remanded to jail custody till June 13 by the same magistrate.

Mahomed Abdul Rahiman and Ahmad Shamsher Khan, who were arrested to-day for alleged housebreaking and looting, were placed before Mr. Brown to-day.

The police made an application for their remand to jail custody for 14 days, but the magistrate enlarged them on a bail of Rs. 15 cash each with two sureties of like amount.

REMANDED TO JAIL CUSTODY

Twenty-nine persons, who were arrested by the Maharvawdi Police yesterday in connection with rioting, were remanded to-day to jail custody for 14 days by Mr. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court.

Carrying Clasp Knives

Number Of Pathans Let Off With Small Fines

Four Mahomedans going in a taxi were arrested last night near Crawford Market, and two bundles of knives were recovered from them by the police.

They were charged to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, with disobeying the Police Commissioner's order banning the carrying of lethal weapons. The accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 and the knives were ordered to be confiscated.

The defence counsel urged that the accused were butchers from Bandra and the knives found with them were being used by them for legitimate purposes. They had no evil intentions.

Magistrate:—In these times of stress it is very difficult to discriminate.

Aziz Khan Mahomed Khan, a Pathan watchman of the Bombay Port Trust, and a military pensioner was also fined Rs. 5 on a similar charge. He was arrested yesterday while coming out of the Port Trust, and was found to be in possession of a huge knife.

The defence counsel contended that the accused was a military pensioner, when the magistrate remarked: "It doesn't matter; even if he is an advocate or a High Court judge. Nobody could disobey the order."

Bahadur Shah, another Pathan, was given the same sentence for a similar charge.

M. G. A. Khan, also a Pathan, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10. He was arrested yesterday, and a huge clasp knife, and a stick were recovered from him.

LABOUR LEADER STABBED AT PAREL

Struggle With Hooligans Who Escape In Taxi

BOMBAY, Monday.

On Sunday at about 7 p.m. Mr. S. C. Mhapanker, the General Secretary of the G. K. U. (Red Flag Union) was stabbed by two Muslims near the Lower Parel Station. Mr. Mhapankar was going to the Fergusson Road Centre office of the Union and when he was just going down the bridge, two Mahommedans jumped out of a motor car which stopped nearby and at once attacked Mr. Mhapankar unawares.

Mr. Mhapanker threw one Mavali to the ground but the other one instantly thrust his knife forward in order to make a murderous attack on Mr. Mhapankar who received a stab wound on the left side of the scull-nearly one-and-half-inch in length. Mr. Mhapanker fell down senseless and the ruffians took to their heels and jumping into the waiting car they drove away.

Mr. Mhapanker was taken to the Union Office at Lalbaugh and the wound was dressed and stitched by Dr. Rao. He is progressing satisfactorily.

It is alleged that organised attempts are being made to create Hindu-Muslim trouble in the Labour Area but these attempts have been frustrated by the vigilant activities of the Union leaders.

The G.K.U. this morning distributed thousands of handbills asking the workers not to swerve from the path of Peace and be quite and firm under all provocations. The Union leaders, including Mr. Gaikwad, Dr. Gavande and Mr. Tavde, toured the Labour Area and pacified the people.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. THE CAPITOL PLANS OPEN BOOK NOW

LOVE AND DANCING LESSONS MIXED TOGETHER IN A HILARIOUS COMEDY ADAPTED FROM THE BRILLIANT BELASCO STAGE SUCCESS:—

DANCING PARTNER

JUST A GIGOLO

With A Great Cast Including—

WILLIAM HAINES

IRENE PURCELL—C. AUBREY SMITH

Also A 3 Reel Charlie Chase Comedy

OPENING AT 4 P.M. ON 3rd JUNE

KING'S BIRTHDAY

WALLACE BEERY & JACKIE COOPER

IN THE MIRACLE PICTURE THE CHAMP THE PICTURE OF HUMANITY

All-India vs. Essex

(Continued from page 1.)

uncn total, Unwin being held by Amarsingh off Naidu. (129/7/29) Naidu claimed the next wicket also, Navle stumping Bray off him after the batsman had scored 41 (150/8/41). Essex lost their ninth wicket with no more addition to the total. Sheffield being caught by Nazir Ali off Jehangir Khan. (150/9/12). Palia claimed Daer's wicket and the innings terminated.

Bray who is a journalist remained at the wicket for two hours. He put up a sound defence and scored through skilful placing and well-timed drivers. The seventh wicket stand produced 48 runs. Amarsingh who was deadly on the wicket took 5 wickets for 49 runs.

SCORES.

ESSEX FIRST INNINGS.

Pope Amarsingh	3
Crawley l. b. w. Amarsingh	9
O'Connor C. Naomal b. Amarsingh	14
Cutmore b. Amarsingh	1
Nichols l. b. w. Godambe	5
Eastman c. and b. Amarsingh	22
Bray st. Navle b. Naidu	41
Unwin c. Amarsingh b. Naidu	29
Sheffield c. Nazir Ali b. Jehangir Khan	12
Daer l. b. h. Palia	8
Smith not out	11
Extras	14
TOTAL	169

Bowling analysis:—Amarsingh 5/49, Naidu 2/25, Palia 1/16, Godambe 1/22, Jehangir Khan 1/29 Ghulam Mahomed 0/13.

NEW COMMERCE MEMBER

Sir C. P. R. Iyer Accepts Viceroy's Offer

TRIVANDRUM, May 30.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has been offered and has accepted a place on the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of Commerce and Railways. He takes charge of the appointment at Madras on 13th June by wire from Sir Joseph Bhore who proceeds on leave on that day.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 30.

Jute shares opened weak after the week-end and eased further on lack of outside support. In coals limited turnover resulted with unchanged rate. Teas were dull. The miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature. Sugar shares were easier in the absence of buyers. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. Paper 52-7, 4 per cent. Loan 1934/37 92-2, ditto 1950/70 71-8, 4½ per cent. Bonds 1934 97-14, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 -01-2, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 100-12, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921-41 104-2, 6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds 1930 102-14.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1032-8, Ditto contributory 253.

Railways: — Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 63.

Coals:—Bengal Nagpore 32-4, Raneegunge 29-8 cum div. Simla Collieries 1-3.

Jutes: —Barnagore 84, Clive 18-4, Empire 29-12, Hukumchand ordy. 17-8, Howrah ordy. 29-4, Kamarhatty ordy. 281-8, Kinnison ordy. 471-8, National 14-10 ex. div. Presidency 3-12, Reliance pref. 107-8.

Miscellaneous:—Tavoy Tin 3, Frank Ross 1-10, Agra Electric 56-8, Indian Iron and Steel 3-5, Kumardhubi Engineering pref. 16 B. I. Corporation ordy. 0-13-0 ditto deferred 0-7-0 ditto pref. 48, Britannia Biscuits 3, Walford Transport 1-3, Bengal Paper ordy. 54-4, Tutaghur paper 3-9, Cawnpore sugar 29, Carew & Co. 14-8, New Savan sugar 16, Samastipore 16.

Debentures:—7 per cent. 1922/52 Nuddea Jute Mills 90-8.—A. P.

THE RIALTO

DAILY 3 SHOWS

AT 3-30, 6-15 & 9-30 P.M.

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE IN TIMINGS.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's

MIRACLE PICTURE OF THE AFRICAN JUNGLE IN 13 REELS.

TRADER HORN

A GREAT ANIMAL PICTURE OF A THOUSAND JUNGLE THRILLS

The greatest wild animal fights ever filmed!

PATHE CINEMA.

DAILY 6-30 & 10
MAT. THURS. 3-30 P.M.

SENSATIONAL SCREEN THRILLER

A man and a girl pit their brains against the sinister mind of an arch criminal who has baffled the greatest detectives.

SATURDAY NEXT:

"77 PARK LANE"

featuring

BETTY STOCKFELD

and

DENNIS NEILSON—TERRY.

A UNITED ARTIST PRODUCTION

Booking at ROSES or the Theatre.

Phone: 41561.

AHMEDABAD FRACAS

Rival Patidars Come To Grips

AHMEDABAD, May 30.

A fracas occurred here to-day between two rival parties of Patidars as a result of which one died while several were injured.—

Ahmedabad.—As a result of a fracas on Sunday night between two rival parties of Lavanas (Hindus) arising out of a dispute regarding a marriage, one person died and two were seriously injured.—A. P.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1932

GROPING IN THE DARK.

Monday's events made it clear that the revival of outrages in the City on Saturday and Sunday was no temporary affair. There was no sign of any definite improvement in the general situation and comparatively early in the day the casualty list had reached a formidable figure.

OUT OF CONTROL

Moreover, the fact that the military had to be called in aid to disperse a crowd of looters in Shaikh Memon Street, who defied the police party first sent to deal with them; and the free fight between two opposing crowds at the Northbrook Gardens together with other incidents suggest that the situation was once more out of control

STRENGTHEN THE MEASURES

It is clear that the authorities, so far from being able to relax their efforts must, on the contrary, increase them and strengthen the forces at their disposal.

The military must be brought back, in stronger force if need be; and the enrolling of special constables to assist the over-taxed and worn-out police should not now be delayed.

MORE RIGOROUS CURFEW

The Curfew Order must be strengthened also and more reasonably enforced. At present, it is operated in a way that causes inconvenience to peaceful citizens, without apparently fully controlling the movements of dangerous persons.

It should be replaced by an Order strictly prohibiting people, ordinarily, from moving out at all between the hours of 7 p.m. and 5 a.m. Respectable persons who have legitimate business to attend to should be provided with passes to enable them to move about.

THE MAIN OBJECT

The main object of a Curfew Order in such a situation as has developed should be to ensure that the people who commit crimes have no chance of remaining on the streets.

Every other measure that has been taken must remain in force for some time to come. We must not be lulled into a false sense of security by one or two days of comparative freedom from acts of violence.

NO LENIENCY TO OFFENDERS

Magistrates must not treat offenders with such amazing leniency as was displayed on Monday, when men caught with knives in their possession, in flagrant defiance of the Commissioner's Order, were let off with paltry fines. Such light punishment is likely to encourage further defiance of the Order.

NO TALK OF AN ENQUIRY

It is evidently too soon to talk about an Enquiry. That can only be considered when it is quite certain that order has been fully restored and is not likely to be disturbed again.

Even then a further interval should be allowed to elapse. An enquiry in an atmosphere of rankling bitterness and recriminations can serve no useful purpose.

THE SUPREME TASK

The task on which all well-meaning people must concentrate their energies, apart from that of restoring order, is that of conciliation; the rooting out of the misunderstandings and the removal of the grievances on one side or the other, which have provoked this terrible state of things.

WAITING FOR A LEAD

The public are still waiting for an effective lead in this direction from responsible leaders.

The Conciliation Committee must give up their 'purdah' customs of sitting 'in camera' and sending out leisurely Press Notes. They must take the public into their confidence and let them know from day to day what they are doing.

It would be better to place the direction of the work in the hands of a small committee of five or six persons in whom everyone has confidence.

IN THE DARK

It is clear that the foundations of the evil have not yet been reached. The Conciliation Committee are groping in the dark!

A Surprising Ruling.

The treatment of undertrial prisoners is becoming a scandal of grave importance, owing to the growing aggressiveness of the Jail Department and the general inability of the judiciary to help the prisoners, even when it so desires. At the present time the undertrials are sometimes treated worse than ordinary criminals in jails, and unless they have a long purse and the necessary legal aid at their command, they have to put up with these humiliations and sufferings with resignation born of helplessness. Only the other day we had to bring to the notice of our readers the case of the treatment of the prisoners in the Delhi Conspiracy Case and the general impotence of the Tribunal to right their wrongs, though they have not yet been adjudged guilty, and for all we know may be as innocent as the jailors themselves.

Now comes the case of Sukhdevraj from Punjab, who is one of the accused in the Punjab Conspiracy Case, and has been undergoing his trial for over a year now. Last year he submitted a petition to the Tribunal that he should be allowed to associate with other prisoners, since he was kept in virtual solitary confinement, illegally; in the alternative he asked that he should be granted bail. The Tribunal declared its inability to interfere with the jail authorities and refused to grant bail. Sukhdev then appealed to the High Court. Justices Bhide and Tapp held very properly that, when an undertrial prisoner is committed to custody, the officer in charge "is bound to treat him as an undertrial prisoner according to the provisions of the Prisons Act, that if he is not treated properly and that if he complains to the Court that he is subjected to hardships in violation of the rules, the Court has power to enquire into the matter", and if the Court is satisfied that the prisoner's allegations are justified, and that the treatment is not sanctioned by the Prisons Act, the court can pass such instructions as it may think fit.

After this, says the "Tribune" there was no further trouble until December last when Sukhdev asked the Superintendent of the Jail to permit him to interview some persons. The permission was refused and the action of the Superintendent was upheld by the Tribunal, one Commissioner dissenting. When the matter was again taken to the High Court, the application was dismissed by Justices Harrison and Addison on the ground that they could not go into the question, "whether the Jail Superintendent had or had not disregarded or observed the provisions of the Prisons Act and that presuming the order was improper, the prisoner's redress lay to the superior executive authority." This means that an undertrial prisoner has no rights beyond what the Jail Superintendent, in his mercy, can permit him. The decision is in direct conflict with the previous ruling of Justices Bhide and Tapp.

This is a question of grave importance impinging on the liberty and rights of undertrials. For all purposes they are to be considered innocent and, as long as they are not convicted, they ought to be treated with all the consideration which is due to such persons. But under tre new ruling of the Lahore High Court, all that undertrial prisoners can do is to petition from one jail authority to another. It puts them entirely out of the jurisdiction of the Courts. The ruling appears to us entirely in error as it goes contrary to the age-old principle that under-trial prisoners are under the jurisdiction of the Court and not of any executive authority. All that the jail authorities can claim is that they should conform to discipline and comply with the reasonable rules laid down for the treatment of undertrial prisoners. The existence, moreover, of two contradictory rulings by the same High Court is an anomaly which cannot be allowed to remain uncorrected.

END THE DICTATORSHIP!

In doing away with monarchy the Portuguese people exchanged one despotism for another. Since a republic was established there have been a number of dictators more or less short-lived. The present dictator has been pleased to throw a few crumbs of liberty at the people, for them to pick them up if they care. On the sixth anniversary the country will have a National Assembly of 90 members elected for four years, and its function must be purely consultative, as the President is to have independent powers. It means that the Dictator is to retain all his despotism, and that he merely wants to placate the people with a sham, perhaps because his position is becoming daily more difficult. It is a pity that these tyrants do not take the lessons of history to their hearts. One after another emperors, kings, dictators are fast disappearing either because they have been driven out, or because their position has been made impossible by their own incompetence.

PRINCIPLE OF SWADESHI

The Very Foundation Of A True Economic System

(By F. G. CRESSWELL).

The unwritten eleventh commandment has been variously interpreted, but in relation to national economics only one rendering is of universal application, namely "Self-Help." Thus we find those familiar business slogans of modern England "Buy British Goods" or "Support Home Industries" a direct appeal to the patriotism of the nation to support the homeland by preferring the goods she produces.

SCOPE FOR INDIVIDUAL PATRIOTISM.

Similarly in the popular sense Swadeshi also is a public appeal to individual patriotism to support one's own country, buying preferably all those things of daily utility which, being made in India, help indigenous industry, employ her own people and turn capital to profit. These things are universally counted essentials to improvement, and in great measure a basis for prosperity.

But Swadeshi is not only a slogan for manufacture and distribution, important though these undoubtedly are. Swadeshi is rather the development of the economic potentiality of the country and of the people in all branches of production and distribution. It is the foundation and structure of her economic system and stands for establishing the principles of industry as suited to the conditions of India with a view to Self-Help, and a lasting betterment.

WIDEST OPPORTUNITY.

The operations of Swadeshi as a system of economics may be roughly grouped as follows:—

(1) The exploration of indigenous products including mineral ores and oils, timber, gums, fibres, chemical and medical products, cereals, seeds and other food stuffs, in short, her mineral, horticultural, and agrarian sources of wealth.

(2) Manufactures of iron, steel, tin, etc., machinery, implements, tools, textiles, glass, paper, leather, dyes, sugar, soaps, etc.

(3) Development of local industrial and crafts such as weaving, embroideries, carpets, gold and silver-smiths' industries, etc.

(4) Technical and Polytechnic institutions for instruction.

(5) Association and Federations for the protection and guidance of all the above exploration, manufacture, and industry.

ORGANISED EFFORT NEEDED

But because of their vital importance in determining prosperity and well-being of India in particular, these cannot be allowed to drift on the winds of circumstance or on the whims of external influences; and so we add the intellectual organisation and conduct of the system of economics for the benefit of the country in numbers 6 and 7 also in the interests of Self-Help.

(6) National Banking Corporation, and Insurance, with a Marketing Board to facilitate and control distribution, finance and commerce.

(7) A Faculty of Economists to advise and guide the development of India's economic system as best suited to the conditions and benefit of the country, primarily with a view to self-help, and stability and also with a wider view to cordial and mutual international relationships.

With this perspective, surely it becomes evident that the principles and system of India's economics are of primary, vital, and ultimate importance for her lasting well-being, and that in this rests not only her lasting stability, but also the essentials of her real freedom.

VITAL PROBLEMS.

This truth has from time to time been reiterated by eminent economists with a vision of the future, and repeated so long ago as 1929 by Dr. Drummond Shiels as follows. Referring to India, Dr. Drummond Shiels thought it "unfortunate that as a result of the concentration of some of the best brains in India on purely political issues, a great deal of necessary and urgent work of a social and economic kind had been left undone." "The development of agricultural and industrial resources of India together with a higher standard of life for workers were problems", he said, "which no more constitutional changes could solve, and could be set aside as of secondary importance only at a great risk to the welfare of India."

PARTY POLITICALS' NARROW OUTLOOK.

In this utterance the late Secretary of State for India touches a far more vital need, and voices a much deeper truth than party politicians generally seem able to appreciate. Politics of themselves are valueless untill expressed in terms of constructive economics and thus inspired by a definite plan for collective self-help. But politics circumscribed by party interests, and lacking elasticity which can lend itself to the growing needs of the whole body politic, deteriorate and stagnate as political vice.

ECONOMISTS' HELP ESSENTIAL

More especially in the present days while the plannings of constitutional changes are in process, the economist is needed at the helm guiding and pointing the way to the politician for the development of India with an understanding of her potential greatness and a clear far-seeing vision of her economic policy.

WHAT TO AVOID.

For although much may doubtless be learned vicariously from the experience of other nations concerning the merits of a sys-

(Continued on page 7.)

Notes of the Dav

Not Native!

A Retrenchment Commission is sitting in Ceylon to cut down expenditure and a deputation on behalf of the Ceylon Civil Service Association was examined. The witnesses said that, while the cost of local food prices had gone down, the imported foods from England and Australia showed no fall, and therefore, there should be no cut in the salaries! When a Ceylonese Civilian was asked why he should be paid more than an English Civil Servant in England, the answer was that the former had adopted a standard of living which "was not native to the country" and consequently he had to spend much! In India, too, the same argument has been brought forward and will no doubt be brought forward, whenever there is a question of bringing down the enormous salaries of Civilians more in conformity with the standard of living of the people. Why should these men live a standard of their own, apart from the people, as if they are not part and parcel of the country, but something exotic having no relation to the children of the soil?

Little Credit.

The communique issued by the U. P. Government in regard to the alleged assault on women by constables, after enquiry by the magistrate, reflects little credit on the officials concerned. The magistrate's views are taken as the last word on the case and there is a nauseating self-satisfaction about the whole communique, coupled with wild statements. The fact that the women who were widows, had not been living with their husbands' families has been made much of, as if it is a reflection on their moral character! Granting it is, we fail to see how reflections on their character support the character of the policemen. It will be remembered that the women themselves were not anxious to prosecute the case further, and they openly said that, since they were 'Satyagrahis' they would take no part in the proceedings. There has been a great deal of exaggeration of minor discrepancies by both the Magistrate and the Government, and the authorities would have done better if they had left the character of the women to take care of itself.

Loaded Dice.

The Governor of Burma has refused the request of the General Council of Burmese Associations for a fresh revised electoral roll, since the names of its members and of others who had boycotted the last elections are not there. Inclusion of their names means an addition to the number of voters who are opposed to the separation of Burma from this country and this would not suit the book of Sir Charles Innes. The question of the separation will be decided by the vote of the new Council and it is only natural that the dice should be heavily weighed against the anti-separationists, otherwise they might spoil the pet scheme of the bureaucrats and capitalists who have joined hands. It was owing to the Government of India that the Burma Round Table Conference was composed of an equal number of members belonging to rival groups. Sir Charles Innes has wholly identified his fortunes with the separationists, for he said in one of his speeches that, if Burma wanted to separate herself 'now is her opportunity". Lord Rawlinson when he visited Burma found that the people were opposed to separation, but the powerful group of Tories and Capitalists in England want Burma to be kept for their particular interests, and it will be if Sir Charles can do it.

Presumptuous.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, who on behalf of a mushroom organisation of orthodox Hindus recently submitted a very reactionary memorandum on constitutional reforms to the Government of India, is now said to be busy organising a deputation to go to England immediately and to place the demands of the orthodox Hindus before British statesmen. Presumably, Mr. Acharya will lead the deputation. It is something that even the ultra-orthodox have now no objection to foreign travel. But, since Mr. Acharya's organisation pretends to speak on behalf of the majority of the Hindu people, its views need to be repudiated by the Hindu Sabha and other similar recognised institutions.

THE ONLY CURE FOR COMMUNALISM

Apropos of the present communal disturbances in the city a distinguished Muslim friend, who is for the time being unable to express his views publicly, writes:

"It is time we ceased talking about causes and remedies. We the educated, who profess to lead, have to revolutionize our mental attitudes and our views on religion. Many of us profess to be progressives and liberals in religious matters, others proudly say that religion is a matter of individual conscience and should not be permitted to interfere with public affairs and there are those who boast that they have no religious convictions. Yet the overwhelming majority of them all think and act communally whenever a riot occurs and thus foster the growth of an atmosphere favourable to riots. This I have observed with sorrow and despair among members of both the communities, all these years.

The exceptions are unfortunately very few. Why? The question has been troubling me all these days and some times I feel that the only way of dealing with the situation should be that followed by Kemal Pasha in Turkey, if not the Russian way. At bottom it is our education that is at fault ....."

PRINTING PRESS SEIZED

Allahabad Police 'Coup'

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

The police raided Allahabad Printing Press at Colonelgunje last night and is reported to have discovered some set up forms ready for printing and believed to be containing revolutionary matter. The press was taken possession of by the police and guards were quartered. One Balbadhar Prasad was arrested.

The raid is said to be in connection with the recent Cawnpore 'coup'.—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

"Perhaps this is an opportune moment to summarise the work that the Citizens' Conciliation Committee has done during the recent trouble."—*Introduction to Press Note issued by the Committee.*

It might have been if the troubles had become recent, instead of being ever present.

* * *

Seventy-and-a-half lakhs of gold left the shores of India last week. This was 16 lakhs more than the previous week. Rs. 69,38,681 worth of it went to London. The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Britain went off the Gold Standard is now 65 crores 73 lakhs.

* * *

It is very gratifying to feel that India is so rich that she can spare all this gold without feeling the pinch and thus establish her credit in a collapsing world. It is more gratifying to feel that we are helping Britain's credit at the same time. You do feel like that, don't you?

* * *

On Saturday we learnt something from the Bori Bunder Babe about the wise sayings of Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Ernest Hotson at the Bombay Dinner. Yesterday 'Ma' took up the topic and told us some more about it.

* * *

It seems that these "two retired Civilians of great distinction..... know Bombay too well to content themselves with a facile diagnosis of its terrible sickness." One of them, at least, having helped to make it worse, should have found no difficulty in the task.

* * *

However, they were quite facile in proposing the remedy. Sir Henry Lawrence thought it lay in the clearing away of the slums. Sir Ernest urged, "the adoption of a policy sympathetic towards Indians in the financial realm." Whereupon the Old Lady pontifically remarks that "it is all to the good that emphasis should be laid on the wider problems with which Bombay and the rest of India are faced."

* * *

Quite an impressive symposium of views, is it not? We ought to consider the whole problem of Bombay's future settled now with the quack-quack of these two old Bombay Ducks and the approving grunts of the Old Dame.

* * *

Unfortunately, however, we are in some difficulty still. We know how to find the slums, but we have no idea how to discover that "financial realm" where Indians are to find sympathy. Bombay, itself, was a financial realm once. But Lord Lloyd, with the willing help of the Hotsons and Potsons, reduced it to a realm of insolvency.

* * *

But, it is a solace to know that the Old Lady herself has the firmest confidence that everything will come right and to justify this opposition—as well as to find something to eke out the space that must be filled—she has delved into the archieves and brought up the case of a "celebrated Bania" who left Portuguese territory for Bombay in the 17th century because he had heard of the

"Honourable Company's large commerce, upright dealing, justice and moderation to all persons that live under the shadow of their Government."

* * *

All this is very helpful in solving the present perplexities—or it would be, perhaps, if the Honourable Company had not been replaced by Honourable Members who, owing to the foolishness of the people, are not held in quite the same degree of respect.

* * *

But to return to the Babe, we find that she thinks "there is no good to be got out of superficial optimism." So there are "two voices," even at Bori Bunder!

* * *

Everybody is lamenting the decline of the Calcutta Sweeps owing to prevailing depression and other causes. The first prize this year will only be worth about eight lakhs. Some people have thrown away their tickets in disgust.

* * *

"As the train steamed out, three cheers were given for the General and Mrs. Pryce; as they left the band played Auld Lang Syne."

—"Times of India."

Were these two simultaneous happenings or did the train go without them and leave them to leave as best as they could?

IS BOMBAY DOOMED TO PERPETUAL SHAME?

Communal Leaders Must Remove Feelings Of Distrust And Suspicion

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

The renewal of stabbing outrages and disturbances which broke out on Saturday and raged again all day on Sunday, has come as a shock to the many people who supposed that the communal strife had come to a definite end. I have more than once urged that it would be a mistake for some time to come to rest on the assumption that the danger is past, because under the stress of strong measures and effective military aid, the perpetrators of these crimes found discretion was the better part of valour.

No one who has kept in close touch with the situation since the onset of the trouble could have failed to realise last week that, though the active expression of communal bitterness and passion had been suppressed the feeling which led to it had not and that, in many areas of the city, the situation in this respect was not at all encouraging. In such an atmosphere the continuance of precautionary measures is essential. It is equally essential that the work of reconciling the people of the two communities in the affected areas should be carried on by an intensive campaign, which should not be relaxed in the smallest degree until an absolute feeling of confidence has been definitely established.

PREMATURE PERSUASIONS.

It is unfortunate that the outbreak on Saturday was most severe in an area which earlier in the day had been visited by the Chairman of the Conciliation Committee, a Hindu, and a Mahomedan member, supposed to have great influence over the inhabitants of the locality. Hindu shopkeepers were called together by the Mayor and assured by his colleague that they could open their shops without fear of molestation. The latter even went so far as to give them his personal guarantee of protection, on the strength of which they were urged by the Chairman to resume their normal activities. They responded to the invitation in good faith. Within a few hours, assaults stabbings and other outrages were in full swing.

LESSON OF 1929.

I have not quoted this incident to blame anyone in particular, but to point out that it emphasises the need for making quite certain that the proper feeling has been established before persuading people to open their shops and go about their normal activities. There is an idea that if the one is done the other will follow. But the lessons of 1929 taught us that this is a dangerous theory. Like most of the lessons of 1929, it has been remembered too late.

DANGEROUS TO RUSH.

It is no good trying to rush people into behaving as if they had nothing to fear, so long as the feeling of apprehension is there on one side and you have not made sure that all feelings of hatred, malice and envy have not given place to peaceful and friendly sentiments on the other. The first business of conciliators should be to apply themselves, as evangels of good-fellowship, to bringing both sides back to a reasonable frame of mind.

When it is safe to open markets and shops and resume their ordinary comings and goings the people will do it themselves. They are not anxious to have their shops closed and perpetuate the paralysis of trade. But it is a grave mistake to force matters in this respect and liable to bring unfortunate consequences.

CONCILIATION COMMITTEE.

The Bombay Citizens' Conciliation Committee has issued a Note to the Press summarising the work it has done during the past fortnight. This work has consisted chiefly of pressing upon the authorities the necessity of adopting measures which they failed to take during the first few days. All these were measures which had to be pressed with great force on the same authorities in 1929. The Committee were right in this and it is possible that measures like the closing of liquor shops, the rounding-up of Mawalis and the Curfew Order would not have been brought into force even as soon as they were, if the Committee had not been there to press them upon the Government. But it would have been surprising if the Committee had not taken up matters of this sort for which they had such a strong pointer in the records of the Mayor's Committee in 1929.

BARREN RECORD.

Except for this the record of the Conciliation Committee's work is rather barren. It is quite barren of any originality or initiative in making suggestions of a useful character or striking out in new directions of its own. The only original thing I can find in its programme was the suggestion to the authorities for the non-recognition of volunteer corps and unauthorised Ambulance Corps. My impression is that the suggestion came first from the Commissioner of Police and the Committee were invited to endorse it. But whether they can take credit for this or not, I have no hesitation in saying that they took a wrong course and missed the opportunity of doing something really useful.

WHY NOT VOLUNTEERS?

There are several Volunteer Corps in Bombay, which are well-organised and disciplined and capable of doing fine work in assistance of authority at such a time, if their services are utilised in a proper way. It was open to the authorities to utilise them, by taking them under their control and co-ordinating their work, and had they done so they would have found them of immense value in the work of patrolling, picketing and scouting. But for some reason, which is not plain to the average man, they are anathema to the authorities.

But why should the Conciliation Committee have this contempt for volunteers? It was their business to take in hand the work of organising and controlling volunteer corps that were willing to give their services. They should have formed a civic guard of their own and affiliated other corps to their own organisation if necessary.

EXAMPLE OF 1929.

The splendid work done by the Volunteer Corps, organised at a moment's notice by the Mayor's Committee under the command of Mr. Vaikunth Desai in 1929, is undeniable. Not only were they of the utmost value as liason units between the Committee and the people in all parts of the City, but they did valuable service in rescuing distressed families and the general work of relief, and especially in the work of conciliation. There were also two corps of volunteers under the Hindu and Mahomedan Relief Committees, which rendered invaluable services to their respective communities and to the City. These volunteers were not a nuisance to anybody but a great help, and their services would have been even more useful if the authorities had not been inclined to regard them with suspicion and disfavour.

MORE ENERGY.

If the Conciliation Committee mean to justify their existence, they must tackle the task of reconciliation with more energy and sincerity and on a more extensive scale than they have done as yet. It is somewhat surprising to learn that as yet only three Ward Committees have come into existence as yet. They are needed in every Ward, even in those which have been more or less unaffected by the disturbances and they must make it their business, not only to go among the people of every class and description on their mission of peace, but **to shame those men of position and influence, wherever they may be found, who are holding back from taking their full and proper part in the work of restoring peace and amity, into coming forward and doing their duty as citizens.**

BOMBAY A BY-WORD!

Is Bombay to remain a by-word among the cities of India, and, indeed of the whole world because her people cannot bring to an end this fratricidal war. Other cities have had their outbursts of communal fury, Bombay has had them, but they have usually died down as quickly as they flared up. Is Bombay to establish an evil reputation as the city which cannot forget and forgive, which cannot exorcise this demon of communal hatred, a city whose people must look on helpless and suffering, while every now and then a fresh ebullition of this malignant strife occurs and the brutal elements in the population run amok, slaughtering, assaulting burning and looting?

This thing will last as long as those who have the power and influence to stop it, fail to grapple with their task in the fullest sincerity, with the fullest energy and the fullest trust and confidence in one another.

WHAT WILL COME?

By all means look to authority, rely on the police and military for protection from murder and outrage. Stimulate them to greater efforts, if necessary. But, if the leaders of the people are not able to remove the causes of this strife, to extirpate the villainy which keeps it alive and to re-establish the feelings of amity concord and brotherhood which should be natural to the citizens of a great city, Bombay will remain under this curse of communal warfare and the shame of her streets being unsafe for peaceful citizens to walk abroad. And authority will be forced to resort to such stern measures as will make the sufferings of the City a hundredfold more dire.

THE MESSAGE OF "SWADESHI"

Countrywide Response To Malaviyaji's Appeal

EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS ARE FEATURES OF SUNDAY'S DEMONSTRATIONS

BOMBAY, May 30.

The Suburban Branch of the Bombay Swadeshi League arranged on Sunday last the observance of the All-India Swadeshi Day in a fitting manner, in the different suburbs of Bombay.

The programme for the day started with house to house visits in the morning at Kher, Santa Cruz, Ville Parle, Andheri and Malad. Volunteers of both sexes went round distributing literature, securing Swadeshi pledges, and canvassing members for the League. Swadeshi Bazaars were opened at Ville Parle and Borivli and were kept open till the evening.

MR. NATARAJAN'S APPEAL.

A suburban public meeting was held at Andheri in the afternoon when Mr. K. Natarajan presided. The President in the course of his address, dwelt upon the necessity of the production of more useful Indian articles of daily life than at present. The message of Swadeshi, as inculcated in the appeal by Pandit Malaviyaji, was, the President was glad to remark already brought home to the middle classes. It had penetrated into the minds of the younger generation especially, and little boys and girls who were apt to go to the extent of throwing away or destroying foreign articles in their youthful enthusiasm.

SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Depending upon foreign goods meant that the foreign manufacture had control over our needs, tastes, fashions and even our moral code. The Swadeshi movement was the inherent right of every one to crontrol his own needs and mould his own environments. The movement had a deep economic social and even spiritual significance and its political value was quite distinct from the politics either of the Congress or of Loyalty Leagues.

Mr. H. B. Tyabji thought that the audience before him hardly needed being converted to the gospel of Swadeshi. It was necessary, however, to emphasise that the encouragement of Swadeshi was the very giving of life to India.

LADIES AND SWADESHI.

Srimati Ratanbai Mehta dwelt upon the evils that had crept into the life in city by their depending upon the foreign goods of all kinds and by the denationalisation of their habits and tastes. She asked the audience to take a vow to use only Swdeshi goods.

Sjt. Thakorelal P. Munim explained the spirit of "Swadesri" and thought that the uplift of the country was not far, if among all the classes of the community, Swadeshi took such deep root as among the middle classes.

Mrs. Lukmani gave some valuable hints for carrying on house to house propaganda in favour of the Swadeshi movement. The ladies, on their part, she assured the audience, were quite prepared to co-operate with the men in that direction.

PATRONISE INDIAN SERVICES.

Mr. V. K. R. V. Rao explained the aim of Swadeshi movement as not only being patronage of Indian commodities, but also the exclusive patronage of Indian services. The absence of the latter meant a huge drain of crores of rupees every year. The League aimed at bringing home to the industrialists the importance of this side of the question and making them realise their responsibility of patronising Indian capital, Indian enterprise and Indian Services. This, of course meant a deliberate sacrifice on their part, but without that the aim could not be reached. He concluded by laying stress on the economic value of Khaddar and appealed to all present to encourage the use of Khaddar.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair, and the singing of "Vande Mataram".

Town Hall in connection with the All-India Swadeshi Day. He begged of the people to take to Swadeshi and secure the economic freedom of the country. Speeches were also made by persons holding different shades of political opinion.

Pandit Govind Malaviya, who had gone to England as Secretary of his father on the occasion of the last Round Table Conference, drew attention to what British people had achieved by starting the Buy British movement.

Pandit Malaviya also opened a permanent Swadeshi Bazar at Chowk.

"ALL-INDIA SWADESHI DAY"

Demonstrations At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, May 30.

The "All-India Swadeshi Day" was observed here yesterday with great enthusiasm. The Lucknow Swadeshi League placarded the whole town with "Buy Swadeshi" posters. Volunters of the League and Oudh Seva Samiti went from house to house in each 'Moholla' delivering Pandit Malaviya's message to the nation, obtaining pledges "Use Swadeshi Goods."

HUGE PROCESSIONS

In the evening a huge procession headed by members of the Executive Committee of the League displaying posters inscribed with appropriate motto paraded the principal streets of Aminabad and Ganeshganj.

MONSTER MEETING

After the procession a monster meeting presided over by Doctor Matal was held at Aminuddaula Park where in speeches were delivered by prominent citizens.

The League also arranged a swadeshi exhibition for the day wherein were exhibited a large variety interesting exhibits from its permanent show room.

The police were present throughout but did not interfere. —Associated Special.)

"Swadeshi Day" At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

The Allahabad Swadeshi League programme in connection with the 'Swadeshi Day' was carried out without trouble and ended in a public meeting where, benefits of Swadeshi were explained.—A. P.

Moving Bazaars In Delhi Streets

NEW DELHI, May 30.

The "Swadeshi Day" was celebrated here last evening when a big procession consisting of moving bazars including decorated cars with Indian goods tastefully decorated on them paraded the main streets of Delhi and terminated at the Queens Garden, where a public meeting was held and the audience were exhorted to use Indian made goods.—A. P.

"Swadeshi Day" At Agra

(From Our Correspondent).

AGRA, May 30.

The "Swadeshi Day" was observed here with great enthusiasm.

A hartal was observed and the big processions paraded the streets. Forty shops of Swadeshi articles displayed manufactures of lead pencils, and embroidary.

At Motiganj, a huge meeting was held when Hakim Abdul Sattar, Sjt. Laxmidutt and others spoke upon the importance of Swadeshi.

"Swadeshi Day" At Nasik

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, May 30.

The Nasik "Swadeshi Sangh" observed the "All-India Swadeshi Day" on Sunday morning when the Executive Committee went about touring with a handcart of Swadeshi articles canvassing membership.

The same evening a huge public meeting was held at Peshave-Patangun when Sjt. R. G. Pradhan presided. Sjt. Abhyankar, Pleader, Akola, Sjt. Dani, Secretary and Sjt. Apte spoke dwelling at length upon the plight of Indian Industries and made out a strong case for Swadeshism.

Poona Supports Swadeshi

POONA, May 30.

The All-India Swadeshi Day was observed here yesterday under the auspices of the Maharashtra Swadeshi Sangh, Mr. N.C. Kelkar presiding.

Two resolutions urging purchase of Swadeshi goods and support to Swadeshi movement were adopted.

Dr. R.P. Paranjpe, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, Prof. V.G. Kale, Rao Bahadur Hanmantram Ramnath, Mr. L.R. Gokhale, Mr. A.E.H. Jaffer participated in the meeting.—A.P.

"Buy Swadeshi League" For Thana

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, May 30.

A public meeting of the citizens of Thana was held at the Kreeda Bhuvan yesterday to inaugurate a "Buy Swadeshi League" Mr. M. S. Rangnekar, pleader presided.

All the speakers exhorted the audience to use swadeshi goods only. A provisional committee was formed with Mr. Rangnekar as president to further the League's work.

SWADESHI MEANS FOOD FOR OUR PEOPLE

Pandit Malaviya On The Way To Freedom

BENARES, May 30.

"We must give food first to our own people and we should entertain no ill-will towards other countries," said Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya presiding at a monster meeting last night at the

MR. PANDIT TO BE TRIED AGAIN?

For Breach Of Jail Rule

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

It is understood that Mr. R. S. Pandit Barrister who is undergoing a sentence in the District Jail Allahabad is likely to be placed on trial for breach of some jail rule.—A. P.

Principle Of Swadeshi

(Continued From Page 6.)

tem which has served them in the past, there is also very much equally worth learning of influences which the wise must studiously avoid in moulding the India of the future. In fact while the whole industrial world is at present faced with an unprecedented economic crisis as the logical outcome of a system of unrestricted competition, unrestricted mass production, with their inevitable sequence of unrestricted armaments, many 'lessons of what not to do' are already plainly written for future guidance.

GRAVE PROBLEMS.

Whether or not the industrialised nations—swept along by a system of competitive commercialism and militarism into international rivalries—can survive the present crisis by further manipulations of capital, whether they can for long avoid an armageddon of international conflict, or whether it may be rationally expected that harmonious international relationships may ultimately evolve through such a system,—these are to-day questions of grave concern and doubt.

CALL FOR CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY.

Surely it is high time that the best intelligence, wisdom and sincerity of Indian patriots be centred in a Faculty of Economics, directed to a constructive policy of Swadeshi as the way of practical self-help in the present, and having a perspective to the lasting betterment of her peoples, and harmonious international relations in the future.

WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS ONLY "TOOLS"

Hoare's Explanation For Benares Incident

LONDON, May 30.

The much advertised allegation that Indian police were stripping and beating Indian women at Benares was completely refuted by Sir S. Hoare to-day in the House of Commons. He stated that according to the findings of the District Magistrate, women had been tools in the hands of the Assistant Manager of the Indian newspaper "Aj" which first published the allegations.

The Magistrate concluded that the whole case against the police was false. Women were neither stripped nor beaten, while the business was concocted for political purposes either in revenge or to deter the police from dealing with women Congress volunteers. None of the women belonged to respectable families, all, except one, being Hindu widows who had left their husbands' families without visible means of support. Eight women were originally arrested for disturbances but they were immediately released.—Reuter.

BENARES ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, May 30.

In the House of Commons after Sir Samuel Hoare's statement on Benares allegations, Earl Winterton asked whether persons in India and Britain repeating the allegations would be prosecuted. Hoare replied that he was inquiring and added that stories of this nature were simply part of Congress propaganda, illustrating the grave risk of accepting such gross and libellous statements. Hoare declared that he was inquiring into the question of proceedings against the newspaper."—Reuter.

POLITICAL DETENUS.

LONDON, May 30

In Commons to-day assertion that political detenus in India were receiving from the Government compensatory grants, in some cases over a thousand sterling annually, was made by Mr. Bracken who asked for a list of the recipients.

Hoare said that he did not possess information but promised to ask the Government of India, if Mr. Bracken desired, but he pointed out that allowances were not made to convicted persons.—Reuter.

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Dangerous Delay Of Communal Decision

MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL WARNS GOVT.

Blocking Progress And Creating Discontent

NEW DELHI, May 29.

The Council of the All-India Moslem League met to-day when twenty members attended, prominent amongst them being Mr. Zaffaraullah Khan, the President, Sir M. Yakub, the Secretary, Nawab Ahmed Yar Khan of Tiwana, Mr. Abdul Aziz, Mr. Akbar Ali, M.L.C., and Mufti Mohammad Sadique.

No one attended from Bengal.

The Council, after four hours' discussion, adopted ten resolutions.

The most important of these resolutions stated:

"The Council strongly urges on the British and Indian Governments the urgent necessity of an immediate decision on the question of the method and quantum of Moslem representation in the future legislatures of the country, central and provincial, in as much as apart from the general desirability of such a decision, delay in the announcement of the decision has already occasioned grave discontent, resulting in deplorable incidents which lead to acute tension between the communities throughout the country, blocking progress in framing the new constitution, and any further delay is bound to lead to very grave consequences, the responsibilities for which must lie with those who have so far failed to discharge the duties undertaken by them in this connection."

The Council, while approving of the resolutions adopted by the Bengal Muslim League on April 3, authorised the Secretary to ascertain and place before the next meeting of the Council the opinion of leading Moslems and Moslem organisations in Bengal in regard to the decision of the Bengal Moslem League urging adult franchise with joint electorates without reservation of seats for Muslims in Bengal.

BOMBAY MINISTRY.

The Council urged upon the Government the desirability of nominating a Moslem to lead the Indian delegation at the forthcoming session of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

The Council viewed with concern the absence of a Moslem from the Bombay ministry and urged the Government to remedy the state of affairs.

The Council decided to authorise the Working Committee of the League to communicate with the All-India Kashmir Committee about the Glancy report and take necessary action after ascertaining their views.

The Council appointed a committee to consider and place before the Council its views on the reports of the Federal Finance Committee, the Franchise Committee and the Brayne Committee.

PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Council endorsed the resolutions of the Punjab branch of the League in the matter of separate electorates, women's franchise, and the Punjab Municipal Act Amendment Bill and expressed the opinion that the proposed Bill aimed at nullifying the principle of decision by majority and paved the way for the Federal Assembly to interfere with the provincial affairs of the Punjab. The Council appealed to the Governor to take suitable action to prevent the Province from being deprived of the benefits of local self-government. The Council also appointed a committee to prepare a Municipal Act Amendment Bill for submission to the Governor, who should be further requested to receive a deputation of the League and hear its point of view.

The Council appointed a committee to bring about amalgamation with the Moslem Conference and frame proposals for that purpose.—A. P.

SHOULD THERE BE AN OPEN ENQUIRY?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I do not favour the idea of an open Enquiry Committee into the recent disturbances. Such enquiry, it has been found by experience, is nothing better than an endless repetition of gruesome stories of incidents that happen in the course of a riot like that in Bombay. What is the use of witness after witness coming before an Enquiry Committee, stating the progress of events in the great cumulative tragedy of loot, arson and murder? Some of us have experienced the thing, others of us can imagine the thing.

If an attempt is at all going to be made towards an enquiry, it should be on the lines of a private enquiry, not only a departmental enquiry.

I take it for granted that the best elements in both the Hindu and Mahomedan communities do not like these riots, which break out almost at regular intervals and on definite occasions. May I also believe that Government do not like to have these riots as an advertisement of both the Hindus and Mahomedans being incapable of having self-government, and thus to make perpetual political capital out of these riots?

CONFIDENTIAL MEETINGS.

And if my assumptions are correct, I should have no hesitation in basing on these assumptions, a definite proposal that the best elements of the Hindus and Mahomedans, and Government Officials responsible for peace and order, should hold confidential meetings (I do not like to use the word 'secret'), should exchange confidence ever their ideas about the development of such disturbances, and arrive by common consultation and deliberation at preventive proposals calculated, I do not say absolutely, to prevent in future riots of this kind, but to get them under control, immediately the first kick is given to the ball. Of course, Government will have to take the initiative in this matter; because their prestige and honour depend upon their taking initiative, in any matters of this kind.

POINTS OF CONTACT.

But what I would insist upon afterwards is full exchange of confidence and an attempt, at any rate, to tackle the problem, so that the common humanity of a city like Bombay should stand up against such riots being used as a means of either communal or political exploitation. I believe that some nexus or links or points of contact could be discovered between the first spontaneous outburst of violence, and the next systematic stage of development which assures such riots a prolonged life. I, therefore, am positive that for any good purpose to be served, it would be not an open Enquiry Committee but a confidential co-operative committee such as I have suggested.—Yours, etc.,

N. C. KELKAR.

NOT ALL 'MAVALIES'

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to see that the attention of the public from one point has been drawn by Mr. N. B. Parulekar in your issue of Saturday the 28th instant.

The so-called 'Mavalis' who are rounded up are not all 'mavalis' but innocent persons while real 'mavalis' are still at large. Especially is this the case in Byculla.

Some of the poor mill-hands who were in their rooms as the mills were not working and who can be proved to be quite innocent are arrested while not a single man is arrested for burning a portion on the 16th and breaking open the Temple and defiling the idol in Shri Vithoba's Temple on the 17th at Souter Street even though a regular complaint is lodged and the information about the coming danger was given to the police beforehand on the noon of 16th, while another man near the temple who was never there and who is credited with the saving of three fives is taken in custody.

Is this the rounding up of the 'mavalis' or of innocent persons?

B. A. P.

AN OPEN LETTER

THE SEAL OF EDSU EFFICIENCY — FOR YOU — THE SEAL OF EDSU EFFICIENCY

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Yours faithfully,
"EDSU FABRICS"

Swastik League And Bombay Riots

During the recent riots in the City the Ambulance service of the Swastik League Volunteer Corps was kept very busy. Five medical men and 30 volunteers trained in "First-Aid" and ambulance drill were constantly on duty for from 12 to 15 hours a day from Sunday the 15th inst.

The ambulance car had to be kept moving in the disturbed localities. On one occasion the car was stoned by the rioters in Null Bazaar and on another occasion the volunteers were threatened with knives while engaged in rescuing certain Hindu families in distress.

Apart from the work of rescuing Hindus and Muslims in danger done by individual volunteers in their respective localities like Kamathipura the squad of volunteers at the Headquarters of the League did the following work between the 16th to the 24th inst.:

(1) Removal of 25 persons with serious injuries to the nearest hospital.

(2) Rescue at great personal risk to themselves, about 115 persons of both the Hindus and Muslims from danger and removing them to places of safety.

(3) Treatment on the spot a number of persons with minor injuries.

Viceroy of India in a statement last year said that world's recovery partly depends on the Indian political situation and peaceful conditions in China.

THE WORLD SITUATION.

Uneasiness regarding the situation in America continues. Central Europe is passing days of anxiety and apparently there is utter absence of any constructive measure. "Commodity prices are still declining to new low levels. Cotton prices have reached the lowest level of the present century. Sugar and rubber are dull at an unremunerative level. War on Petrol-prices is declared: Tin prices are rapidly fluctuating despite a new agreement. Copper and Brass are quoted at an abnormally low level. Aluminium under the international pool is quoted at an unduly high level. Industrial shares in Wall Street are seeking low levels. British securities under the managed currency are firm. Silver finds no buyers and cotton textile goods are without any enquiry. Mills in America are forced to curtail production." The world's buying capacity is at a low ebb and unless it increases all artificial methods of reviving trade are bound to fail.

FINANCIAL NOTES

HOW STERLING IS MANIPULATED

IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF L. S. AMERY'S WARNING OF COLLAPSE

(By Our Financial Commissioner)

Mr. L. S. Amery the ex-Secretary for Colonies has sounded a pessimistic warning. He predicts a complete collapse in Europe within the next few weeks. He lays more stress on the establishment of British sterling. It seems that his speech had a good effect on the American mind and sterling improved to 3.72-1/4 on Saturday in New York. London was forced to respond and on Monday sterling opened at 3, 70-1/4 at a rise of 1-7/8 dollars.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S EFFORT.

The improvement in sterling is likely to have material effect on the stability of Great Britain, but at the same time, the improvement will have adverse effect on the export trade of Britain. Devaluation of sterling had a stimulating effect on British exports during the last six months. The policy of cheap money adopted by the British Government had a distinct effect on the prices of British Securities. The British Government are trying their utmost to keep the sterling at a lower basis and with unbounded resources at their disposal they have succeeded so far.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

The "Manchester Guardian Commercial" writes:—"Ottawa is primarily a business conference. Our leading export industries, faced with a steady shrinkage in world trade, are anxious to hammer out at Ottawa agreements which shall be of mutual advantage to Britain and Dominion trade." The question of preferential trade with India, in which Lancashire is vitally interested, may come up for discussion. Lancashire wants to capture Indian markets and in these days of depression every effort will be made to prove that even the most recent tariff has had no effect on Japan. Our millowners have also more clearly realised that the greatest menace to their own industry comes from Japanese goods. Assuming that the realisation is correct, neither Lancashire nor Indian mills say a word about Indian cotton growers, on whose well-being, the prosperity of their textile trade depends. Japan is the biggest buyer of Indian cotton and her purchases of raw cotton from India keep up the selling capacity of Indian cotton growers. As a matter of fact Lancashire buys very little raw cotton from us and our mills are also now buying freely foreign cotton.

A SUICIDAL POLICY.

Both Lancashire and Indian mills are preparing to follow a suicidal policy and none of them speaks a word about Indian cotton growers. If Japan stops her purchases of Indian cotton, our cotton growers will be compelled to curtail production of raw cotton and to that extent their poverty will increase and their buying capacity will sink. Thus if Lancashire or Indian mills, in their own zeal for capturing markets in their interest, do not look to the other side, which is more vital, they will be more or less digging their own graves.

WHAT WILL LAUSANNE DO?

The Lausanne Conference is to invent safety valve to save the sinking international financial ship. European countries will speak out about their inability to pay war-debts and reparations but Americans in turn will ask for a convincing statement as to how Europe is going to save herself from a financial collapse. They will ask Europe how they are going to save themselves in spite of enormous expenses on Army and Navy, heavy cost of running the present machinery of their Governments and prohibitive tariff walls. The final result of the deliberations will entirely depend on Europe's ability to convince Americans on these points. Peace in India and China is the only key to world's recovery. Lord Irwin, the ex-

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Considerable Hesitancy

ACTIVE SHARES DECLINE

BOMBAY, May 30.

There was considerable hesitancy on the local stock exchange at the opening. For a while there was no business but some bids of Bombay Dyeings were accepted and the trading became normal. An easy tone prevailed throughout the session and prices of active shares declined.

Bombay Dycings moved between 625/10 and 623/12; Fazuls closed at 280/10. Centuries were done at 196; Nagpores came to business at 233/12; Bombay-Burma ruled easy at 305; but Tata Steel ordys. were somewhat steady at 22/2. Bombay Steams improved to 265. Bombay Trams closed at 117/3, and Tata Hydros declined to 123/2. Tata Power ordinaries depreciated to 522/8 and Andhras found sellers at 857/8. Imperials closed at 1020.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 30.

Bombay Dyeing 627; 24; 25; 24
Century 193; 90
Colaba 58
Crescent 46
Fazul 283; 80
Indore 320; 21
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 235; 33
New Great 113; 11
Pearl 155; 53
Simplex 18-2
Swadeshi 183; 85
Burma 307; 4; 5
Hydro 125; 22; 23-2
Tram 118-2; 17-3; 17-8
Deff. 243
Ord. 22-8; 22-2
Bundi 13-14
Indian 173
Katni Ord. 151
Alcock 95

MILLS.

100 Ahm. Advance 283-12
Apollo 2-4.
10 Bombay Cotton P. 1-11-0
500 Bombay Cotton 50-0.
250 Bombay Dyeing 624/6
250 Bradbury P. 127-8.
250 Bradbury 135.
100 Century 190/10
500 Central India P. 415.
100 Central India 233/12
100 Colaba 58/2
100 Coorla 115
100 Crescent 46-4
250 Currim. 50-0
250 Dabid 80.
250 Dawn 475 xd.
200 Ed. Sassoon 25.
1 E. D. Sassoon D 0-3-9.
100 Elphinstone P. 20-12
100 Elphinstone 3-0-0.
250 Fazulbhoy 230/10
100 Finlay 82-8.
1000 Framji Petit 150.
100 Gokak 100
1000 Hindustan 1350
100 Indore Malwa 321/4
250 Jamshed 4-0.
50 Kasloorchand 6-12
100 Khatau 80
100 Kohinoor 110-10
250 Laxmi 630-OXD
100 Madhowji 10-0
250 Madras United 200
1000 Maneckji Petit 700
100 Meyer Sassoon 15.
1000 Morarji 412-8.
50 Mysore 103-12
200 New Great 110
200 New Great P. 111-4
100 New City 63-12
250 Pabani 82-8
250 Pearl 153-12
100 Phoenix 263-12
10 Premier 1-0
100 Shapurji 5-0.
1000 Sholapur 1677-8
250 Simplex 18-2.
100 Swan 56-8
100 Swadeshi 185
25 Tata P. 15
25 Tata 16
500 Vishnu P. 512-8
500 Vishnu 1325-OXD
1000 Western 722-8.

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda 68-4
50-25 Central 14-12
£10-5 Eastern 57-8
600 Imperial 1021/4
500-125 Imperial Contr. 251-4
100-50 India 36
5 Union 3/5

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 13-14
70 Gwalior 52
250 Indian 173/12
100 Katni 1st P. 103-4
100 Katni 2nd P. 106
40 Katni Def 555
100 Katni 151-14
10 Punjab P. 9-0
10 Punjab 7/10
100 Shahabad 210

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 7-3.
10 Jupiter 6/12
15 New India 17-10
200 Oriental 1685
10 Vulcan 5.3

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 115.0
1000 Andhra Val P. 983-12
1000 Andhra Val. 857/8
50 Bom. Tram P. 65-8
50 Bom. Tram. 117/8
100 Tata Hydho P. 104-6
100 Tata Hydro 123/2
1000 Tata Power P 1132/8
1000 Tata Power 522/8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 621-4
100 Amritsar Patti 90-8
100 Central Provin. 67-12
100 Dho: Barramati 74-8
100 Guzrat 46-0
100 Mandra Bhon 54
500 Tapti Valley 578-12

MINING.

10 Central India 1-8-0
10 Shivrajpur 11-14
150 Tata Steel 1 P 113-2
100 Tata Steel 2 P 40
30 Tata Steel D 243/12
75 Tata Steel 22/2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock 95
250 Bom. Steam 203-8
250 Bom Steam 205
250 Bom. Telephone 51-4
8s. Brit. B. Petrol 2-8
125 Bom. Burma Old 305-10
50 Bom. Burma New 102-8
100 Ind. Bleaching 127-8
15 Scindia 6-15-6
3½ p.c. Govt. Paper 62-13
5 p. c. 1945-55 Tax Free 100-12

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Bombay, May 30.

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143 G. G. Kesha & Co. Shegaon 12½ off.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Kundia 21 off.
41 G. G. Kesha & Co. Buranpur 150.
43 G. G. Kesha & Co. Pandharpur 154
40 G. G. Kesha & Co. Pandharpur 154.
54 G. G. Kesha & Co. Malkapur 150
44 G. G. Kesha & Co. Shegaon 151
100 B. Mavji Aligarh 20 off.
100 B. Mavji Pandurna 8 off
104 B. Mavji Mukatsar 144
100 Tata Mill Amraoti 154

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 30.

Bengal Superfine	145
Bengal Fine	140
Bengal F.G.	135
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140
Singh-Punjab F.G.	135
Wardha-Hinght Fine	160
Nagpur Savner Fine	160
Yeotmal Fine	157
Arvi Fine	157
Ellichpur Fine	153
Amraoti Fine	150
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	160
Mulkapur Fine	157
Khandesh Fine	147
Muthia F.G.	145
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	147
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	147
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	150
Broach F.G.	165
Punjab/American	180
Punjab/American mix	165
Cambodia	225
Miraj/Sangli	180
Compta Good	195
Jinja	240
Busoga	250
Kampala	260

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Sons Of Light

India Needs Their Messages Of Goodwill And Harmony

(BY T. L. VASWANI.)

It is interesting to study the name of the world's Great Scriptures. The "Bible" means "Books." The "Testament" means "Covenant", "Legal Agreement"; and the Jewish consciousness did not, ordinarily, rise above the legal idea of religion. The Jewish scriptures are filled with the thought of a "Legal agreement" between man and God. The "Quran" comes from "qura," to read or "recite", so that the word literally means "The Reading". "Avesta" indicates the great idea of "Law". The "Zend Avesta" means the "Law Explained".

CHARACTERISTIC NOTE.

The Vedas make knowledge the essence of religion. The very meaning of the word "Veda" is "Knowledge" or "Science". Darwinian biology, according to many Western thinkers, has discredited religon; and the theology of the West has long been exercised over "conflict between religion; and science". The Aryan sage knew no such conflict. Religion is Science,—the Science of Life. This, to my mind, is the great note of Hindu wisdom. In a life of Jesus, the author, Dr. Piepenbring, compares Christianity with some Eastern faiths and says:—"Christianity is superior to all other religions and the Bible is by far, the best of sacred books". It seems to me the Bible, as interpreted by many of the great theologians of the West, makes Religion a set of Dogmas. To the Vedic Rishi, Religion is Knowledge.

MANY-VOICED TRUTH.

Ancient India explored Truth in many domains. The University of Vikrasila hid a school of natural science. The Aryan astronomers recognised the attraction exerted by the earth upon material bodies. In literature, in mathematics, in medicine, in art and astronomy, the Hindus were great. But, it seems to me, they were pre-eminently great in the Science of Life. Religion is the Science of Life,—according to Hindu Rishis. They were not hermits. Many of them mingled with men. This knowledge did the Rishis proclaim to the people:—"Satyam, Gnanam, Anantam!" "The Supreme One is Truth and Knowledge Infinite."

FROM FORM TO FUNCTION.

To know is to pass from Form to Function and, thence, to what Western thinkers call Notion or Inner Meaning. Hindu sages used the word 'Atman'; and real knowledge is not attained until passing from 'For and Function we become conscious of the Atman.' Knowledge is Atman'-Consciousness. This vision grew upon the sages of India as they sat in their 'Ashramas' communing with Nature retreating into the Realm Within. And there came to their questionings an answer from the heart of Reality:—

"He from whom the Rig sprang, He from whom the Raju sprang, like unto whose hairs are the Sama Hymns,—what is He like? Him do thou declare, O sage!

"Know, O Inquirer that He is Skambka (Pillar or Fulcrum of the universe.) Atharva X-7-20.

This knowledge, alas! was smothered by customs and creeds in India's dark age. Again and again is the note sounded in the Hindu Scriptures that God is one that He is our Father, that in Him is the strength of men and the healing of the nations:—

"Him we invoke who reigns supreme, the Lord of all that moves or stands, inspirer of the soul.

"In the beginning was God, the Source of Light. He is the one Lord of all. He upholds the Earth and the Heavens. To Him we offer oblations. He Who by His greatness is one Sovereign King of all that moves and breathes and slumbers,—He Who is the Ruler of all bipeds and quadrupeds, to Him we offer oblations.

"He whose greatness the snow-clad mounts declare, and the ocean and the rivers proclaim, He whose arms are these vast regions, to Him we offer oblations.

"He who hath established the firmament, He who pervades the heavenly bodies in mid-space, to Him we offer oblations.

"He is the Eternal of the eternals, the Supremely Conscious among the conscious. He, though One, fulfills the desires of many. The wise who behold Him within themselves,—unto them belongs eternal peace,—unto none else."

I wonder if in the wide range of world-literature there are passages more sublime in aspiration, more profound in mystical insight, more wonderful in spiritual grandeur.

TRUE SEERS.

This ancient word of the Aryan race, is to me, a mighty word, not the "babbling of an infant race" as Max Fuller said. The Vedic singers have been by many European critics regarded as poor, weak, ignorant men groping in the dark. I think differently. They were Sons of Light,—men who had an intuition of the Unseen and the All-Father. This intuition must the modern age recover if it is to solve its problems. Life cut off from communion with the Spirit cannot attain to its fruition. Much of the failure of modern life is due to its absorption in the transient, its forgetfulness of the One in all.

WISDOM OF THE FOREST.

This Vision of Unity was the inspiration of the Vedas and the Forest-Wisdom whchi flowered into the rich, refined civilisation of Aryavarta. This inspration passed on to many a nation. A Russian scholar, Count Bijoustyeine wrote:—"India is not only to be congratulated on being the birthplace of Brahmans, but to her must be ascribed the origin of that lofty phase of civilisation which subsequently extended its influence and poured a new life into the countries of Ethiopia, Egypt, Phoenicia, Siam, China, and Japan which came in contact with her. Even the distant islands of Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, and the remote abodes of the Tartars, Chaldea, Greece, Italy, Germany and Scandinavia were not free from this all-pervading inspiration." Indeed, the theory long current of independent civilizations seems, in the last decade, to have been displayed by the theory that the world's great civilizatioons are migrations from a central civilization .

THE SHRUTI.

Another name for the Vedas is Shruti. Which means:—"What is heard." The idea is that the Great Rishis 'heard' the 'mantras.' They transmitted what they heard. They are called 'drashtarah', not 'srishtarah.' Vibrations of the Great Life came to those pure ones, the mighty Rishis, and they sang the Vedic 'mantras.' So we read in the 'Sathapatha':—"The Rig Veda, the Sam Veda, the Yajur Veda, and the Atharva Veda are outbreathings of that Great being." Am I wrong in interpreting the Vedas as vibrations received from the Great Cosmic Life by the Rishis, the practisers of 'tapasya'? It is a significant line Rishi Dayanand has in his 'Veda Bhashya,' "The Vedas," he writes, "revealed in the beginning of creation were not in the form of books". May I not say Veda is the knowledge of which the Rishis were the vehicles?

The desire for knowledge is, indeed, a lofty impulse. It is one of the creative forces in the life of humanity. Civilization can make no advance without knowledge. "Asurya nama te loka, andhena vritak."—The ignorant are, indeed, the true 'asuras.' The true "Arya" must strive after knowledge. What is knowledge. Knowledge is an energy, a 'shakti' of the 'Atman.' Religion can have little value if it cannot be presented as a Doctrine of Knowledge, a Science of Life. Not merely a Science of Nature. Darwin's discovery has a great value. And the Social Science, the "New Science" as some call it in the U. S. A., is, also, a very valuable study. But neither nature nor society may, I humbly submit, be properly understood, without some knowledge of the Spirit. The Rishis of India speak to us of the Science of the Spirit.

ARAB HISTORIAN'S TRIBUTE.

I have asked myself again and again:—"Why was the India of the long ago so great, so radiant, so rich in wealth of mind and spirit?" Even in the eleventh century, as that great Muslim Alberuni acknowledged, the Arabs were indebted to the Hindus. It was Hindu scientific mission from India which introduced numerals into the court of King Mansur in the 8th century. And Werner pointed out, many years ago, that the Chinese owed their decimal system to India. Long before Greece or Rome rose to greatness, India was the leader of civilisation. In the days of her greatness, India's knowledge was inspired by a Cosmic Vision.

India needs many message-bearers of the Cosmic Vision:—"He is One, He hath no caste." The nations and the races need this message. All over the world alas! there is hate, to-day. We need to think anew in terms of Divine Humanity. The Yajur Veda has a grand text:—"He who sees all things in the Self and sees the Self in all,—he hateth none". A new outpouring of love and wisdom is what the anguished World needs. Therefore I ask for a new study of the Vedic Wisdom,—the wisdom of the Rishis. Therefore I plead with the nation's youth to take into their hearts the ancient message:—"He is One; He hath no caste." All communities, all countries, all nations, all races, Jelong to Him. And in Him is the peace of the peoples.

CATALAN STATUTE

A Counter-Movement In Castile

MADRID, (By Mail.)

The debate on a Statute of Catalonia, which began in the Cortes, has been suspended until Thursday to enable the Land Reform Bill to be discussed concurrently.

On Sunday 2,500 representatives of municipalities and county councils of the Castilian provinces of Madrid, Burgos, Santander, Valladolid, Soria, Zamora, and Leon met at Palencia. Their many resolutions, which were communicated to the Government, were to the effect that the geographical, historical, and economic unity, of Spain must be considered intangible; that the Statute of Catalonia must not cause detriment to national sovereignty or unity; that Ministers of the Republic must not at the same time be representatives of regions with separatist pretensions; and, finally, that, should a Statute of separatist character prevail, commercial and financial relations between Castile and Catalonia should immediately cease and Castilian economy be reorganised on a new basis.

In Catalonia opinion seems less excited. Colonel Macia, the President of the Generalitat, was presented on Sunday with 130,000 cards of adhesion to the Statute collected by one of the Catalan intellectual leaders, Don Pompeyo Fabra. He replied with a speech expressing calm confidence in the result of the deliberations of the Cortes and the liberal spirit of the men at the head of the destinies of the Republic. The newspaper "Opinio", organ of Colonel Macia's party, lays stress on the argument that, far from signifying the breaking of unity or the disintegration of the Republic, autonomy for Catalonia would assure the unity that counts most—namely, the spiritual unity of free peoples and the brotherhood of a great democratic community.

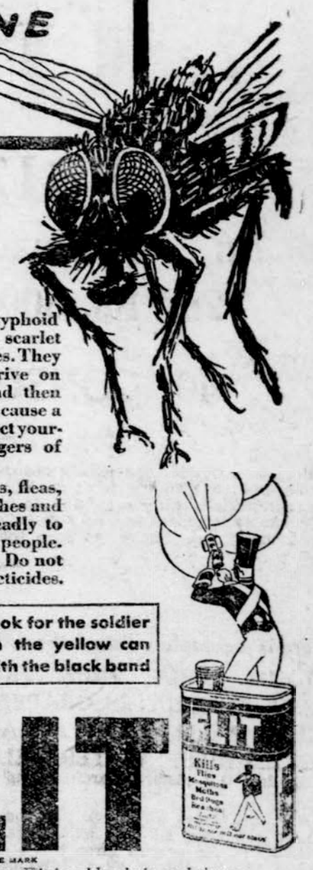
The chairman of the reporting committee does not agree with the committee's report and has presented a separate report in which he declares that there should be no expropriation without indemnity, even of the lands of ancient feudal overlords. The cardinal points of the Bill are the definition of the land intended to be expropriated and the juridical form to be given to the new holdings. Like the Catalan Statute the Land Reform Bill seems certain to give rise to heated debates.

Madrid University reopened this morning, when classes were resumed normally. Forces of police were held in readiness, but had no occasion to intervene. At Saragossa, however, there was a clash between students and the police in which the police used their pistols, after having first been fired upon. It is not known whether the firing was by agitators mixed with the students or by the students themselves. The officer leading the police was injured in the head by a stone, and two students were wounded. The police entered the University precincts and arrested many persons, including those who were not students.

HIGHEST IN QUALITY

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
LUXMI BUILDING,
Ballard Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

6,000,000 GERMS ON ONE FLY!



FLIES carry germs of typhoid fever, infantile diarrhea, scarlet fever, and other fatal diseases. They breed in filthy places, thrive on dirt, live with germs—and then contaminate your food and cause a great deal of sickness. Protect yourself against these messengers of death. Spray Flit.

Flit kills flies, mosquitoes, fleas, ants, moths, bed bugs, roaches and their eggs. Flit spray is deadly to insects but harmless to people. Easy to use. Does not stain. Do not confuse Flit with other insecticides.

Look for the soldier on the yellow can with the black band

Spray **FLIT**

REG. TRADE MARK

For your protection, Flit is sold only in sealed cans.

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FOR THE SUMMER

HIMANI SOAP

ARE EXQUISITE IN ALL RESPECTS.

Made from the purest material by experienced experts in a factory equipped with the most up-to-date machinery—big steam and electric plant a decent laboratory where research work is being assiduously done—a factory visited frequently by students from all Indian Universities, Chemists, Doctors and Engineers. For the summer we specially recommend—

Morning Bath **SANDAL** | Evening Toilet **KHUS---KHUS**

Himani Sandal is an above-class Soap and no other Sandal should be compared to it.

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FRAGRANT ICE COLD LEMON CREAM

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This is an ideal hair dressing for ladies and gentlemen, in a hot country like India. Used in the morning, it keeps the brain cool and free from fatigue the whole day. Gives sound refreshing sleep, if used before retiring Cures headache, dizziness and weak memory. Stops hair falling and makes it long, black, soft and glossy.

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Insurance Vade-Mecum 1932 says: "Presidency's" first Annual Report speaks volumes for able and economical management. Company's expenses of management absorbed only 44.7 per cent. This indeed is a record which cannot be shown by any other Life Office in the Country in its initial stage.

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FAMILIAR FRUITS COMPETITION

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000

For An All Correct Or Nearest Solution

2nd Rs. 300, 3rd Rs. 200

AND

40 CONSOLATION PRIZES

Here is a Competition which presents an easy opportunity for you to secure a handsome prize. As will be seen the most familiar of fruits, fruits that everyone has eaten and enjoyed, are here illustrated. All you have to do is to give the correct name for each fruit. To simplify this already simple competition, we give below the names of the fruits illustrated. Now set to work and pick up enough money to keep you supplied with fruit for a whole year.

Rules

Here is a complete list of the fruits illustrated:—

CUSTARD APPLE, JACK FRUIT, PEACH, APRICOT, APPLE, MANGO, PAPAYA, FIGS, DATES, GRAPES, POMEGRANATE, SWEET LIME, LOQUATS, LICHEES, PALM FRUIT, BANANAS, ORANGE, MARSH MELON, LEMON, BLACKBERRIES, WATER MELON, GUAVA, PINEAPPLE, GOOSEBERRIES.

2. Examine the pictures carefully and then fill in, in the spaces provided the name of each fruit.
3. Only the names given in the clues are to be used.
4. After you have filled in all the names of the fruits, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" OR "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
FAMILIAR FRUITS COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706, *Bombay.*

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand them in at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR" and obtain receipt for the same.

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that competitors accept these rules as legal and binding.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on June 2nd, 1932.
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries, unless handed over personally and receipt obtained for the same (See rule 5).
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

Familiar Fruits

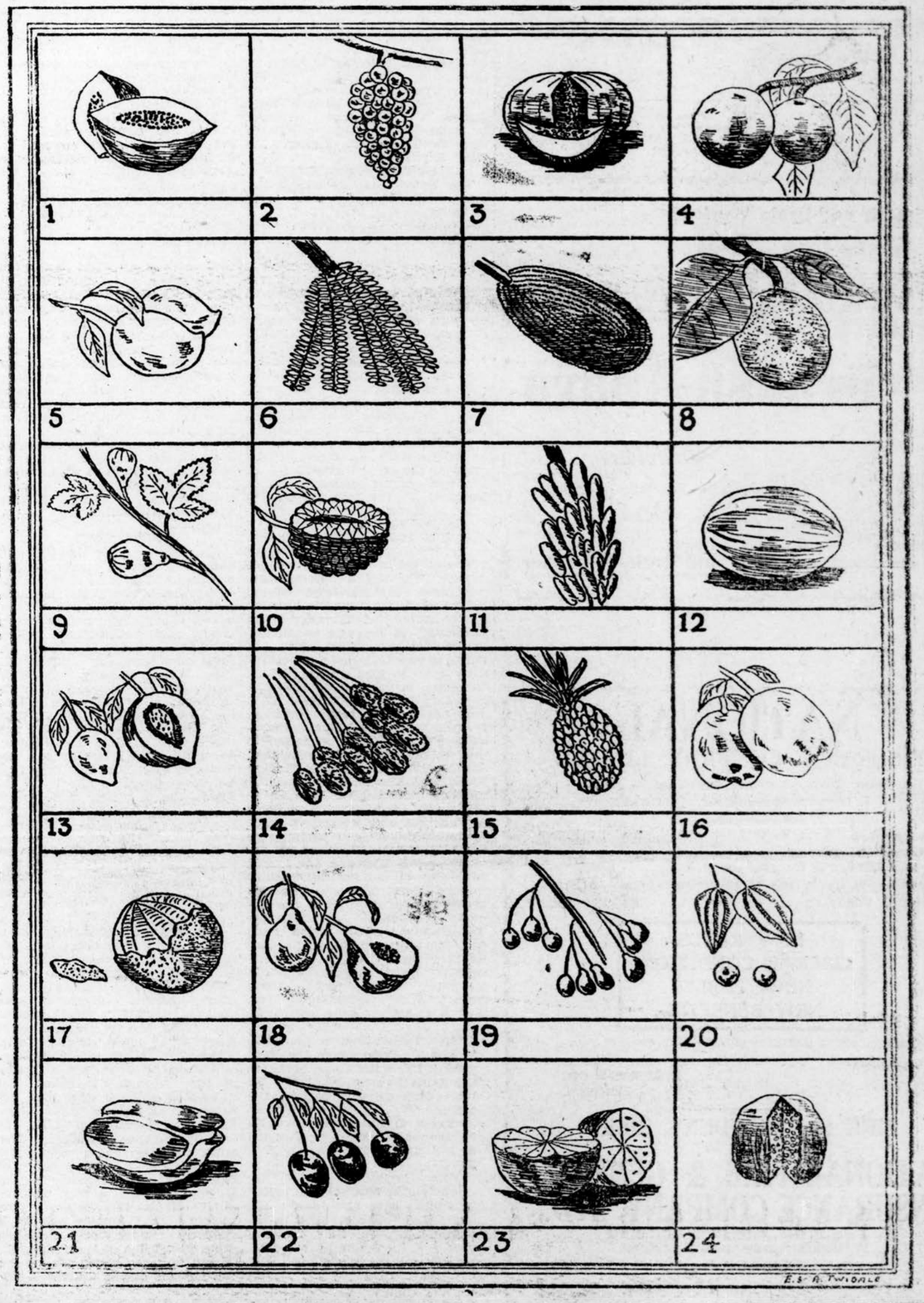
COMPETITION COUPON

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....



THE "OLD TIMERS"

Amazing Facts About Strong Men Of The Past

Professor Klein, the Old Timer, in an interview with Sidney R. Summers, says in "Health and Strength":—

To-day, when weight-lifting has reached the zenith of its popularity, when amateurs are themselves not only breaking old professional records, but are breaking their own almost daily, one is apt to forget the strong men of the past—men who fired the imagination of the older generation and who, quite probably, gave the wonderful lifters of the present era the first desire to excel in the manly art.

I was very forcibly reminded of many of the famous old-timers recently when, after a casual meeting with Prof. William Klein, I visited that gentleman at his new home of activity—The Corinthian Gymnasium, Bedford House, 46, Fitzroy Street, London, W. 1. Here, whilst the young "hopes" of today were practising with the punch-ball the bag, or having a friendly round in the ring, the famous trainer, masseur and physical culture expert and myself chatted about the strong men of years ago, and their doughty deeds.

Much has appeared in "Health and Strength" recently about that peer of strong men, Sandow, with whom I never came into touch personally. Knowing that Prof. Klein was closely in touch for years with the world's wonder strong man, I asked him what he knew regarding Sandow's training, a point that has been raised on many occasions.

"Sandow," said the Professor, "was a very conscientious man in training. He had a regular programme mapped out, and held to it very rigidly. One of his greatest mottoes was, 'Early to bed,' and he most certainly retired at earliest opportunity. Functions given after his evening performances he avoided to the fullest limit. Also, he was a very early riser.

Another thing very noticeable was that Sandow never made a practice of training with very heavy weights. For his dumb-bells 2lb. was the limit, and he used these with very special application to suppleness of the wrists and muscle control. After about 40 minutes with the dumb-bells he would do one or two comparatively easy lifts and finish up with a cold bath. That was practically all the training he performed. In this manner he was able to restrve all his strength for his stage performances."

Sandow was a wonderful showman, but, in the opinion of Prof. Klein, Apollo was even greater. Whilst I, personally, differ from the Professor in that respect (I always thought Sandow's show was put on to perfection), I recalled that Prof. Klein for a number of years acted as trainer and general manager to Apollo—and there is no mistaking the fact that the act was put over in a wonderful manner.

Like Sandow, Apollo was a marvellous strong man (and still is), and unquestionably one of the most sonscientious that ever stepped upon a stage. Unlike so many stage athletes, Apollo was the originator of the majority of his feats. For instance, he was the first man to lift an elephant upon the stage, and was also the originator of lifting a weighted sack of flour—in his case, it turned the scale over 3001bs.—upon his back. In this latter feat he soon had many imitators, but no one succeeded in performing the act with the ease and grace of Apollo.

Another feat performed by Apollo was that of tearing two new packs of cards in halves, and then taking the halves and tearing them separately into quarters. Prof. Klein informs me that these cards were not prepared in any way, nor did Apollo "fan" them, and they looked almost as if cut by a knife at the finish.

Yet another feat performed by Apollo was that of jumping clean over a chair whilst carrying in each hand a 561b. dumb-bell. Also, at one time this strong man allowed a motor-car containing five or six people to pass over his body—an act that always thrilled the audiences.

Like Sandow, Apollo was—and is—one of the cleanest living of men, conscientious in everything he does, and, moreover, he was a wonderful all-rounder.

Some years ago, Prof. Klein informed me, the majority of the then famous strong men met regularly one or twice a week in a room situated not far from Hyde Park for practice, and here many stirring feats were performed.

"I remember two brothers coming up from Birmingham—they were rag and bone merchants there," said the Professor. "Their name, if I remember correctly, was McKann, and they performed many feats that no one else could emulate—at least until very many years later. Then there was John Graham Marx, of Luxemburg—'Honest John,' as he was generally called. He used to break horse shoes—anyone could supply them to him. He had very large hands, and I can assure you that the palms and fingers were covered with the largest corns it has ever been my lot to see—simply through breaking these shoes.

"Yet another man who showed wonderful finger strength was Vansittart, known as 'the man with the iron grip.' At that time it was a common thing for public houses to supply customers with long clay pipes. Vansittart could place the bowls of four of these between the different fingers on his hand and crush them to ashes. Perhaps this does not sound as difficult as it is—but, believe me, I never saw another person who could do it. Also, tearing a tennis ball in half was a surprising feat performed by Vansittart, who, again, very frequently passed a weight of over 2001b., held by two fingers only, over the prostrate body of a man.

"Then there was Schmidt Mitchell, who stood upon two chairs or boxes and lifted up 5251b. with the middle finger of his right hand only.

Prof. Klein told me an amusing story of a wrestling match that took place at the Old Oxford Music Hall (where Lyon's Corner House, Oxford Street, London, now stands). Con O'Kelly, an Irishman who stood 6ft. 7-1/2in. in his stockinged feet, had to meet John Lemm, a Swiss. The professor was training. Lemm. A little time before the match was due to take place a stranger walked into the gymnasium, saying he would like to join. This man turned out to be a good wrestler, and had many bouts with John Lemm. The contest eventually took place and Lemm was successful. Prof. Klein and Apollo left the Oxford Music Hall together and ran straight into the stranger wearing the O'Kelly colours—he had been sent especially to learn the Swiss man's weak points.

On the subject of boxing, it is interesting to record that the Professor trained Georges Carpentier for his first fight in this country—against Young Josephs. This took place at the King's Hall, London Road, when the French champion triumphed. One of Prof. Klein's most treasured possessions is a letter signed by Georges Carpentier and his manager regarding his splendid work in training the winner.

ON SCRAPS OF PAPER

Poems Of Demented Husband

In a second-floor bedroom at a Bridge-street tenement house, Birkenhead, where David Lloyd, aged 42, was found with throat wounds as he lay by the side of his wife there were pieces of paper on which poems had been written.

The couple had been devoted to each other, but worry and ill-health had kept Lloyd for a time from his work at the Corporation electricity department.

These circumstances were explained to the magistrate in mail week when the man was charged with the murder of his wife, Annie Elizabeth Ramsay Lloyd, aged 51.

Mr. G. E. Robey, son of Mr. George Robey, the actor, stated the case for the Director of Public Prosecutions. There was no doubt, he said, that Lloyd was suffering from a mental delusion. One verse of a poem found in the room was in these words:—

Though death shall not divide us,
Though foes may laugh and and scorn;
Blue skies shall hide the shadows,
Each day they shall be born.
New heavens shall enter,
And peace of mind we'll find.
On shores of joy, when blue.
Shall make the Christ-like heavenly mind.

On another piece of paper were allusions to men with whom Lloyd had formerly worked, making the unfounded suggestion that they were responsible for the crime.

In hospital Lloyd made rambling statements, and at one moment added:—

"I remember now, I choked my wife with my fingers. Have they buried her? I don't know why I did it I love her."

Lloyd, who appeared to be still in feeble health and reserved his defence, was committed to take his trial at the Chester Assizes.

T. H. HUXLEY AS A WRITER

Science And Style

The committee which selects the annual Huxley Memorial lecturer at the Imperial College of Science made a bold and successful choice when they invited Mr. Aldous Huxley to pay this year's tribute to his grandfather. The audience was composed almost wholly of workers in science. Mr. Aldous Huxley is almost wholly a worker in letters. Thomas Henry Huxley was a man of science who made himself a man of letters. All of us who work in science have to state our results in words, and it was fitting that we should look for help in the grandson's exposition of the grandfather's methods. The help was given, not by direct advice, for Mr. Aldous Huxley was too polite, and in all probability too familiar with bad writing in departments other than science, to repeat the familiar give about the illiteracy of the average scientific writer, writes a Scientific correspondent in "The Times."

THREE GROUPS.

The help came directly by a division of Huxley's writings into three groups. There is first the descriptive secondly the philosophical and sociological and thirdly the controversial or emotive. In their own ways the second and third classes, in which Huxley's mastery gave him a permanent place in English letters, aid the progress of science. The grandson's analysis of the devices of balanced phrases, of rhetorical swing, of words bringing with them from familiar sources a taint of scorn or a cloud of glory, explained how the writings in which they were used remain exciting to the general reader and to the literary critic. But most scientific workers fortunately are too busy with their own jobs to pass over into philosophy or into such sides of sociology as are not merely branches of descriptive science, and those who have gained positions so commanding that they are controversialists of public utility can be trusted to find their own methods. The real business of nearly all scientific workers on its literary side is straightforward technical description, and Mr. Aldous Huxley insisted on the extreme difficulty of accomplishing this. This object, process, or conclusion has to be rendered in words point by point; every "spade must be called consistently and exclusively a spade, never anything else." But unfortunately the "higher forms of literature depend for many of their most delicate effects on spades being called on occasion by other names."

Mr. Aldous Huxley might have gone farther and added that if the object is not exactly a spade, but something that has not yet been named, then a new name, properly defined must be invented, and another arrow added to the quiver of those who like to jeer at the jargon of science. If those who listened carried in their minds no other precept than what may be called the "spade" precept, and no other examples than the quotations made from Huxley's exact descriptions, then the memorial lecture served a great purpose.

STYLE AND THE MAN.

But there is a bitter consequence of action on advice so excellent, and Mr. Aldous Huxley, who is a realist as well as a literary man, stated it forcibly. "As a scientifice man," he said, "Huxley, like all his great contemporaries and predecessors, is now a mere historical figure. Most of us are content to accept his scientific reputation on authority without ever having consulted the original evidence on which it was based." If original work is creative, almost in the proportion that it is creative it becomes buried in a superstructure of further work, and has little but historical significance. The more simply and clearly it was stated the more certainly it will have become absorbed, digested, and elaborated into the growing organism of knowledge almost beyond identification, and certainly beyond the need of identification as the contribution of an individual.

Nearly two centuries ago the Count de Buffon, famous as a naturalist and as a literary man, anticipated Mr. Aldous Huxley's comments on description in science, but drew a different and a misleading conclusion. In 1753 on his reception by the Immortals, his inaugural address was the "Discours sur le style." It contained the famous phrase. "Ces choses sent hors de l'homme, le style est l'homme meme." De Buffon was excluding the exposition of knowledge, the statement of facts and even of discoveries from the qualities leading to "immortality." These "things," he insisted, were external to the individual; so far as they were facts they would be restated, doubtless with different implications and intonations, by succeeding writers, leaving no wreath round the brow of their first propounder. But the style was the man himself, the personal contribution by which a personal immortality could be deserved and gained.

AUSTERITY AND ORNAMENT.

The argument is elaborated in a witty criticism of the method of Linnans in the first lecture of his Natural History. De Buffon chose an unfortunate example, for although the style of Linnaeus is not of a kind to allure modern readers who are not naturalists, and although the system of Linnaeus has been expanded and restated until it has become unnecessary for anyone to consult his wellings the binominal nomenclature is still known and will be known for all time as the Linnaean system. But de Buffon meant worse. He who would be immortal must abandon the language of spades, and, describing cows or lions, must turn them into heraldic beasts with the image and superscription of their author stamped on them.

De Buffon's example and aphorism are responsible for much of the most affected writing in technical and in popular science. If writers will follow the example of Thomas Henry Huxley, as explained by Mr. Aldous Huxley, and try to keep their personality out of their descriptions, they will do a service to science and to the public, and by preferring austerity to ornament may become artists in pure scientific statement.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, May 27.

	Corresponding. Season to-date	This week.	Season 1930-31.	Week 1931.	
Total in sight (excluding linters)	14,263	90	12,789	69	Bales.
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4,751	53	4,544	86	,,
Exports from U.S. Ports	7,931	114	6,361	86	,,
Of which to Japan	2,139	25	1,096	31	,,
Of which to China	982	12	324	6	,,
Of which to G.B.	1,207	31	1,016	19	,,
Of which to Germany	1,473	15	1,609	20	,,
Stock at New York	.....	204	.....	227	,,
Stock at U.S. Ports	.....	3,854	.....	3,238	,,
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	.....	1,554	.....	1,038	,,
World's visible supply	.....	9,690	.....	8,616	,,
Of which American Cotton	.....	7,690	.....	6,325	,,
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	11,787	193	9,539	132	,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	9,655	79	8,702	20	,,

N.B.—All Figures are in thousands.

No Business In Cotton Market

Bombay, May 30.

There was no business done today in the local forward cotton market.

Improvement in Sterling to to 3.72-1/4 is having depressing effect and Broach J.-A. is nominally quoted at Rs. 164 and Bengal July at Rs. 139.

FIRMNESS OF STERLING

Situation In China

Bombay, May 30.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

Mr. Emery's speech has caused firmness in sterling. The economic depression in Europe is partly attributed to the disturbed political situation in the East during the last two years.

The Chinese political situation has lately much improved whilst Indian conditions continue very obscure.

Economists believe instability of Sterling in September last was partly due to the Indian situation, however large exports of gold from India has sustained Sterling.

According to Mr. Emery, remission of war-debts will not revive the world's trade unless there is a simultaneous reconsideration of tariffs. There is a widespread belief in India following Lord Irwin's statement last year that the world's trade recovery partly depends on the Indian political situation and peaceful conditions in China and as long as these problems are ignored any superficial sterling standard will not help trade recovery.

Cotton Crop reports still continue conflicting. Traders attention will be drawn to the several forth-coming Conferences during the next few weeks.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

The Reuter's New York Weekly Cotton review states that the market has been irregular with a tendency to ease owing to a fairly favourable view of the weather and crop conditions combined with the taxation uncertainties and failure of trade advices to show improvement. Some selling here was attributed to hedging by Southern Mills against stocks of raw material or goods as well as liquidation.

No weakness is reported in the Southern spot situation and offerings continue light. Covering and trade buying on declines or scale-down orders maintained a fairly steady undertone, but buyers were more inclined to wait for offers than to make bids.

There have been complaints of a delay in crop progress due to low night temperatures and excessive rains in some sections. Some replanting is believed to be necessary but beneficial rains in the Eastern portion of the Belt resulted in favourable moisture conditions.

NEW YORK COTTON QUOTATION

New York, May 28.

July Highest 5.55 plus 03, lowest 5.48—04.

October Highest 5.81 (opening), lowest 5.73 (10.22 a.m.).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay, May 30.

	Rs.
3-1/2 p.c. G.P. Notes	62-11
4 p.c. 1931/36 Con.	92-6
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	92-6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	71-8
6-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	97-10
4-1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Loan	80-14
5 p.c. 1929/47 Loan	94-12
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	95-2
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	97-12
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	100-10
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds	102-6
TAX-FREES.	
	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	103-12
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	100-3
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	100-11
6-1/2 per cent 1935 B.D.L.	104-12
CORPORATION LOANS: TAXABLES.	
	Rs.
4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	67-8
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	66-8
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	61-0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1934	99-0
6 p.c. B.P.T. 1953	96-0
6-1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	100-12
STATE LOANS.	
	Rs.
5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	102-0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	99-0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, May 30.

	Bales.
Khandesh	372
Central India	95
Barsi/Nugger	13
Berar	923
Central Provinces	215
Dholleras	959
Broach	704

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 30.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5 27/32
B. C. Rate D. D. 1/5 27/32
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5 7/8 to 15th June
Banks Selling D. D. 1/5 7/8
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5 27/32 to 16th July
Banks Buying T. T. 1/5 15/16
Banks Buying D. D. 1/5 31/32
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 15th July
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1/32 Monsoon.
Banks Buying 3 Months.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T. T. 364
Banks Selling T. T 363
Banks Buying T. T. 358
PARIS
Banks Selling D. D. 693
Banks Buying D. D. 708
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D. D. 67 7/8
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 117
Banks Buying 60 days 112
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D. D. 87 5/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D. D. 114 1/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 156
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D. D. 68 1/4
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.71 3/4 28th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/7 7/8 30th instant.
Japan/London 1/8 1/2 28th instant.
London/Paris 93.45 28th instant.
London/Belgium 26.00 28th instant.
London/Switzerland 13.75 28th instant.
London/Italy 71.80 28th instant.
London/Berlin 15.55 28th instant.
London/Holland 9.10 28th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.50 28th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £5-12-9 27th instant; £5-12-5 28th instant.
Silver London Ready 16 3/4 27th instant; 16 13/16 28th instant.
Silver London Forward 16 3/4 27th instant; 28 1/8 28th instant.
Silver New York Ready 27 3/4 27th instant; 16 13/16 28th instant.
London Discounts 3 Months 1 1/16 per cent. 27th instant; 1 1/16 per cent. 28th instant.
London Discounts 6 Months 1 5/16 per cent. 27th instant; 1 1/4 per cent. 28th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.
Money:—Call 3 1/2 per cent. 3 Months. 3 per cent. 6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 30.

August	123.00	—2.10
November	126.00	—1.80

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, May 30.

	Sup. Fine.	F.G.	Good.	
M.G. Bengal U.P.	150	146	142	133
M.G. Rajputana	150	146	142	133
M.G. Punjab	148	144	140	136
M.G. Oomra No. 3	155	151	147	...
M.G. Oomra No. 1	166	162	158	...
M.G. Oomra No. 2	160	156	152	...
M.G. Broach No. 2	168	165	161	157
M.G. Punjab-American	176	175	171	167
M.G. Surat	220	217	213	209

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, May 30.

F.P. Bales.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Receipts to date 23-5-32	9359000	8703000
Receipts Yesterday 23-5-32	4000	1000
Exports to date 23-5-32	7039000	6366000
Stock at Ports 27-5-32	3354000	3233000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-5-32	1554000	1033000
Stock at Liverpool 27-5-32	824000	1059000
Visible Supply 27-5-32	7869000	6325000
Quantity in Sight 27-5-32	14263000	12789000
Quantity out of Sight 27-5-32	11787000	9539000

Compta/Dharwar	932
Westerns/Northerns	50
Egyptians	123
East Africans	389
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,401
Linseed	4,200
Rape Rai and Mustard Seeds	593
Gingellyseed	10
Poppyseed	6
Groundnuts	2,323
Castorseed	3,855
Rice	1,606
Myrabollams	3,053
Cottonseed	3,472
Gram	150
Jeowar	805
Bajree	Tons 533
Coal	2,923

THE TREASURE HOUSE OF WISDOM

(Selected by PARASTANDEH).

"No matter however vicious qualities one may be possessed of, one should neither hesitate to come nor feel any shame in coming before Me. I am for all. The wicked have as much right to approach Me as the virtuous. Indeed, My main business is to improve the vicious."

* * *

Bless us with Life,
Away from strife.
Drive us to Peace,
From thiss abyss!

—K. J. DUSTUR.

* * *

My mind must be a quiet lake
Wherein Thy lillies grow—
All crystal clear for Thy dear sake—
I pray Thee make it so!

—MARGARET STARR.

* * *

I am the light and essence of God; although in form I seem to be of earth.—NIYAZ AHMED.

* * *

Being a prey to desires we are turned into slaves; when the heart is cleansed of all desires, we would be God.—MIR TAQUIMIR.

* * *

So long as you mentally exist, God is asleep in you; no sooner you mentally die He is awakened. —FARID-UD-DIN ATTAR.

* * *

"From the unreal lead me to the real!
From darkness lead me to Light!
From death lead me to Immortality."

EMPIRE WRESTLING

All-In Giants To Meet

A match for the All-in Wrestling Championship of the British Empire has been arranged between Atholl Oakeley, champion of Britain, and Ben Sherman, champion of the British Colonies.

Atholl Oakeley wrestles at 14st. 4lb., while Sherman's weight is 12st. 5lb.

Oakely has defeated champions of practically every country in Europe and of many States in America. Sherman, a Canadian, has recently arrived in this country after a triumphal tour of South Africa, when he defeated all comers. Previous to his South African conquest he had a similar experience in Australia and Canada.

Both men are noted for the high degree of sportsmanship with which they enter the ring, as well as for perfection of style and technique.

Cakely has just arranged another match for the championship of Europe to take place between himself and Maurent Gerstmans, the 18st. 7lb. Belgian, who is credited with victories over practically all the leading wrestlers of the world with the exception of London. Gerstman has not yet met Sherman.

The match will be for a purse of £5,000, and the "Sunday Chronicle" is exclusively informed that two promoters are skeling to stage the bout.

Ben Sherman was introduced to the British public at Blackfriars Ring, London, on Thursday night when he defeated Jack Pye in 14 minutes.

Sherman gave a brilliant exhibition of lightning tactics and amazingly clever holds.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, May 30.

In full-pressed Bales.	28-5-32.	Since 1st September. This year.
Khandesh	372	108,133
Central India	95	114,708
Barsi & Nagar	13	75,731
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	21,037
Berar	923	221,534
Central Provinces	215	70,669
Total Oomras	1,618	611,920
Dholera	959	190,233
N.-W. Provinces	...	26,801
Rajputana	...	52,023
Sind-Punjab	...	133,250
Broach	704	240,305
Ocompta & Dharwar	932	38,716
Westerns-Northerns	50	13,127
Cocoanada	...	7
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	4,914
Persian	...	2,537
American	...	239,922
Egyptian and African	512	206,853
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	313
Total	4,775	1,771,337

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 26th May.

In full-pressed Bales.	25-5-32.	This year. Bombay. May 30
Europe	470	106,323
Japan & China	1,400	611,167
Coast Ports	...	32,833
Up-country by Rail	...	152,267
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	17,773
Total	1,870	920,916

CRITICS IN THE DOCK

Charge Of "Total Illiteracy"

DEBASING THE WORD "MASTERPIECE"

Miss Rebecca West and three other author-critics—Mrs. Sylvia Lynd, Mr. Ralph Straus, and Mr. J. B. Priestley—were arraigned at the Londons School of Economics on a charge of "Not Reading Books". It was the first of a series of mock trials organised in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund. The prosecuting counsel was Mr. Philip Guedalla, biographer of the Duke of Wellington, and the judge was Mr. Theobald Mathew, in real life Recorder of Maidstone.

When the judge had opened the proceedings and the usher called on the accused, Mr. Gerald Gould and Mr. Humbert Wolfe did not surrender to their bail and no penalty was enforced

In answer to the charge of "Total illiteracy under the Vagrancy Act," Miss West cast her eyes to the ceiling, and said "Not guilty," and Mrs. Lynd followed suit. Mr. Straus declined to stand up or to plead, saying Mr. Mathew was not his idea of a judge, and this was taken as a negative. Mr. Priestley preferred to submit a plea of guilty, but with extenuating circumstances.

CRITICAL CURRENCY.

The prosecution said the prisoners had debased the critical currency by depriving the word "masterpiece" of its meaning, especially on Sundays, (Laughter, in which prisoners joined). One plea which would have been accepted as satisfactory—that of guilty but insane—had not been put forward. West's writings testified that she enjoyed no books at all. Lynd came from a good home. Straus was a case of Sunday ecstasy; but Gould had apparently fled the country. (Loud laughter).

Miss West, in defence, said she found the last speech "weak and woolly," and said that all the trouble arose through a dog. For her new flat she wanted one of the chrysanthemum kind, but had had to put up with a Sealyham instead; and small as he was, he was almost crowded out by all the books she received. (Laughter).

She read all the books she was supposed to read, including books from all sorts of persons who wrote to her.

Counsel (cross-examining): Have you ever said anything was a masterpiece?

Miss West: Yes, a book called "The Second Empire," by Philip Guedalla. (Loud laughter).

Counsel (gravely): I think that answer contains its own refutation. (Laughter renewed).

Mrs. Lynd, in her defence, lodged three submissions. First, she read from morn till night every spare moment she could find, in fact, including traffic block delays. (Laughter). Second, if she could not read a book it was the author's fault for not compelling her. Thirdly, it was better for some authors that their books should not be read.

Mr. Straus, under cross-examination, admitted he had called a book a masterpiece. It was a novel he reviewed under his own name, but wrote under another. (Laughter).

THE "SUNDAY FEELING".

Counsel: This Sunday feeling—when do you feel it coming on?

Straus: I am not being paid for this, and I don't see why I should give trade secrets away but it is best after lunch.

The prisoner Priestley, when his turn arrived, complained at the court's want of gravity. He could not read the old type of novel because he knew all they contained; and he could not read the new ones because they disturbed him. (Laughter).

The judge was proceeding to sum up and discuss Miss West's case when she broke in with—

"If you go on talking like that I will go into a trance." (Laughter).

The judge, complaining that she improperly interrupted the proceedings, added, "If you do cold water shall be poured on you." (Laughter).

When the question of guilt was put to the audience, Viscount Burnham, as foreman of the jury, returned a verdict of guilty.

Miss West was asked if she had anything to say and answered she was shocked at the foreman's reply. He "didn't look like that sort of man at all." (Loud laughter). She was sentenced to buy and copy out (no typing) "Jessica's First Prayer." To this she rejoined: "It may not be generally known that I wrote it." (Loud laughter).

Mrs. Lynd was ordered to read all the works of the late Edgar Wallace. Mr. Straus was told to change his career; and Mr. Priestley was ordered to write a revue for Mr. Cochran and take a part in the chorus.

LOCAL RAIN IN NORTH MADRAS COAST

Showers In Bombay Deccan

FOONA, May 30.

The Bay monsoon has again been active in Lower Burma, where fairly widespread rain has fallen. Local rain has also fallen in Upper Burma, Assam, Malabar and the north Madras coast and a few falls have occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall: Lashio, 3 inches; Kyaukpyu, 2; Mergui, 1-1/2; Tavoy, 3/4; Diamond Island, Bhamo and Myitkyina, 1/2; Amherst, Gwa and Akyab, 1/4; Jalpaiguri and Cherrapunji, 4; Silchar one; Dhubri 3/4; Sandheads and Darjeeling, 1/2; Dibrugarh, Tezpur and Ranchi, 1/4; Cochin and Trivandrum, 1; Ahmednagar and Cuddapah, 1/2; and Calingapatam, 1/4.

Forecast:— Rainfall will continue in Burma, Assam and Malabar and a few falls may occur in Bengal.—A. P.

WEATHER REPORT

Bombay Daily Weather Report for the 30th May 1932:—

General Remarks.—There has been local rain in Malabar and the north Madras Coast with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan, southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in south Madras and Mysore, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Madras Presidency and in south Hyderabad, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in lower Sind, and drier in the United Provinces, Central India, the west Central Provinces, the Punjab and Rajputana. Temperatures were above normal in the east United Provinces, the east Central Provinces and west Central India. The highest maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 110 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—Rainfall will continue in Malabar.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 30th May 1932.

Station	Rainfall
Ahmednagar	0.42"
Bangalore	0.01"
Cochin	1.01"
Trivandrum	1.03"
Madras	0.02"
Cuddapah	0.51"
Masulipatam	0.10"
Colombo	0.24"

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 30-5-1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.047.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.5 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during [illegible] degrees (4 above normal).

Realtive humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 125 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eql. 10) 4.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.57.

Total rainfall during the year 0.57.

Weather Remarks variable sky.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3-700 miles away was recorded by the Seismograph in the Colaba Observatory at 8 hrs. 1 minute. (I. S. T.) on the 28th.

Official Barometer reading dated 30-5-32.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 87.3 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.83 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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J9

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The Bombay Chronicle

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J10

28th EMERGENCY COUNCIL JAILED

Flag Salutation At Chowpatty And Its Sequel

BOMBAY, Monday.

Three members of the twenty-eighth Emergency Council of the F/P.C.C. were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or in default three months' further imprisonment each by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to-day.

The accused who were arrested on Sunday morning at Chaupatty Sands while holding a flag salutation ceremony, were charged under sections 17 (1) and 17 (2) of the Ordinance for being members of an unlawful association and assisting in its operations.

Inspector Forster, of the Gamdevi police station, who arrested the accused stated that it had been announced in the "Congress Bulletin" that the monthly flag salutation ceremony would be held on Sunday morning on the Chaupatty Sands, and the accused the first of whom was the president of the Emergency Council and the other two its joint secretaries, would be present on the occasion. Witness went to the Chaupatty Sands and waited for the arrival of the accused. There was a crowd of 200 to 300 persons on the Sands and the accused, who were surrounded by twenty to thirty persons attempted to hold a flag salutation ceremony. Witness put them under arrest.

All the accused pleaded not guilty to the charge but admitted that they were member of the Emergency Council and that they were present on the Sands and participated in the flag salutation ceremony.

The magistrate held all the accused guilty under both the sections and passed a joint sentence for both the offences.

PROCESSION.

Four more persons who were arrested subsequently on the same day for taking out a procession were charged under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for assisting in the operation of the B.P.C.C.

Sub-Inspector Parab, of Lamington Road police, stated that after the flag salutation ceremony was over he saw the four accused coming in a procession from Chaupatty Sands toward Sandhurst Bridge. They were all wearing red shirts. One of them, a Sikh, carried a Congress flag while another who was by his side was wearing a tri-coloured cap. Two other accused followed them and joined in shouting Congress slogans. Witness stopped them and put them under arrest.

Two of the accused who led the procession pleaded guilty while the two others denied having taken part in Congress activities.

The magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced the two leaders of the procession to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. The two others were given four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

STUDENT EPOED

A student of the Baroda College, was arrested this morning by the Bombay C.I.D. under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

SUBURBAN LADY "DICTATOR JAILED

Sequel To Attempt At Flag Salutation

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, May 30.

The lady 'dictator' of the Suburban Congress Committee, who was also the headmistress of the national school for girls at Ghatkopar, was convicted for attempting to hold a flag salutation ceremony yesterday morning at Ghatkopar and sentenced by the Resident Magistrate, Kurla, to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default three months more.

Two volunteers, who were also arrested along with the "dictator", were each awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.

The dead body of the Lindbergh baby was found buried in a wood near Hopewell Estate (N. Y.) where the Lindbergh live. William Allen, a lorry driver (right), is pointing out the spot where the gruesome discovery was made.

Lausanne & Trade

CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS REVIVAL

Premier Urges Bold Policy

LONDON, May 30.

The statement that the British Government representatives at Lausanne Conferen will press to their utmost for the consideration not merely of debts and reparations but the bigger problem of the dwindling international trade, was made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in an interview to the "Daily Maill" at Lossiemouth.

He said that it was an international problem which no nation was able to settle for itself. He hoped that the Lausanne Conference would boldly tackle it in all its aspects.

The Premier expressed his determination to go to Lausanne because he believed that the business to be transacted would be essential to Britain's future economic position. —Reuter.

GERMAN DANGER

The Premier added, with reference to the situation in Britain, that despite difficulties the storm was really affecting Britain less than any other country. We are not through with our troubles but those with a stout heart and determination will have every encouragement to win through.

The "Daily Mail" expresses the opinion that a declaration in favour of turning Lausanne into a conference on world trade may alter completely the complexion of the conference and cause the United States to be more than an "observer."

The "storm" is causing such havoc in Germany that it threatens to overwhilm Dr. Bruening. Though Government circles are confident, the possibility of his resignation is freely canvassed.

CANCELLATION OF WAR DEBTS

New French Minister's Plan

In France also the prospective Premier M. Herriot, has uttered a warning that the next Government may be compelled to take unpopular steps in order to re-establish public credit, while a significant suggestion was made by the Painleve, who is mentioned as the next War Minister. He expressed the opinion that the best solution of the war debts and reparations problems would be universal cancellation. He suggested that in order to prevent Germany so relieved from becoming a dangerous competitor, a sort of international compensation fund should be created which would maintain economic "fair-play" between all countries.

Meanwhile, it is announced in Vienna that the proclamation of a "transfer moratorium" is withheld pending the outcome of today's meeting in Paris, of the Committee, of the League delegates and Government experts to study financial position of Central Europe.

DOLE CUTS IN GERMANY

FRANTIC EFFORTS TO RAISE MONEY

Nearly Six Million Unemployed

LONDON, May 29.

Berlin.—Cuts in the dole allowances of sick pensioners, widows and orphans are contained in a new emergency decree to be imposed this week. The so-called citizens' tax will be prolonged for six months and a further tax of 1.5 per cent will be imposed on all employed persons and the "crisis tax" will be doubled on certain incomes. Thus it is hoped to raise an extra 900,000,000 marks. —Reuter.

BRUENING'S APPEAL

BERLIN, May 29.

A grave appeal for world co-operation in the solution of the unemployment problem was made by Chancellor Bruening at the annual banquet of the Foreign Press Association. He said that Germany had six million unemployed with an equal number of dependents, which meant that a fifth of her population were without the proper means of support. The world could free itself from the scourge of unemployment only by common action which could be taken only in an atmosphere of confidence. Such confidence could not be established while the reparations and disarmament questions continued to defy solution.—Reuter.

TRIP TO THE SKIES

PROF. PICCARD'S SECOND VENTURE

Study Of Cosmic Rays

BRUSSELS, May 28.

Professor Piccard's second projected trip next month to the outer limits of the skies, known to scientists as the "Stratosphere, was discussed by him in an interview with Reuter.

"The main object of the expedition is further to study the cosmic rays and complete the observations made last time," said professor. He added:

"I shall pilot the balloon myself with one companion, Max Cosyns, who will assist with scientific experiments. I am taking practically the same scientific apparatus as I took last time. I shall only add a wireless set."—Reuter.

CELEBRATE "UNITY WEEK"

Hindu-Muslim Unity Board's Appeal

DELHI, May 30.

Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Secretary, Hindu Muslim Unity Board, wires:—

A general meeting of the "Hindu Muslim Unity Board" Delhi was held on the 29th inst. when the following resolutions were passed.

1. That this meeting of the Unity Board appeals to the press that in view of the present critical situation in the country, it should realize its responsibility and restrain from publishing such articles, news or even headings which tend to create ill-will and communal tention:

2. That this meeting strongly condemns the atrocities and shameful crimes committed during the present riots in Bombay and emphatically appeals to the Hindoo Muslim leaders to do their utmost in establishing peace in the City and creating good-will between the two communities:

3. That in the opinion of this meeting Hindu Muslim Unity Boards be formed all over the country for the purpose of making relations between the two communities better, and celebrate a "Unity Week" throughout the country.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT HOWRAH

Four Injured Removed To Hospital

CALCUTTA, May 30.

Four youths were arrested yesterday from a vacant house at Howrah Town following a report of an explosion which is said to have been caused during the preparation of bombs, implements for which are believed to have been seized by the police who removed two persons to the hospital with burning injuries, the case of one being serious.—A. P.

TWO DIVERS KILLED

Beherin Clash And Its Sequel

SIMLA, May 30.

Reports have been received of minor disturbances at Beherin in the Persian Gulf between divers and local merchants over some financial transaction. Two divers have been reported to be killed. The situation is quite normal now.

Local enquiry into the cause of the disturbance is proceeding.—A. P.

SIR FAZAL-I TO GO ON LEAVE

Zaffarullah Khan To Act As Education Member

SIMLA, May 30.

The Honble. Mian Sir Fazal-i-Hussain will proceed on four months' leave after the middle of next month for urgent reasons of health.

During his absence Chaudhari Zafrulla Khan, Barrister, will be appointed to be a temporary member of the Executive Council of the Governor General and will hold charge of the Departments of Education, Health and Lands. —A. P.

LADIES' SEWING AND CUTTING CLASSES

Examination Results

Recently the students attending the Senior Course (one year's Training) in sewing and cutting of the Industrial School of the Mahila Seva Mandal, Parel, were examined in theoretical and practical courses. The names of the students who have passed the examination in order of merit are as follows:—

Senior Course:—Training of one year) 1. Mrs. Nagaluxmi R. Ramadurai, 2. Mrs. Paravatibai Ayyar 3. Miss Yakhobeth Chincholkar. 4. Miss Yerusha Pezarker, 5. Miss Kusum Chitanis, 6. Miss Mozel Judah, 7. Miss Prabhavati Kelusker, 8. Miss Heera Nikam, 9. Miss Kusum Chitnis, 6. Miss Mo-Miss Flora, 10. Miss Bathasehba Levi, 11. Shrimati Yashodabai Pethe, 12. Miss Shanta Pradhan, 13. Mrs. Kamalabai Potnis, 14 Mds. Rukhaminibai Aravaker, 15. Mrs. Paravatibai Korgaoker, 16. Mrs. Inderabai Khandke, 17. Miss Sipora Abraham, 18. Shrimati Savitribai Bhat, 19. Miss Prema Rane, 20 Mrs. Bhagvan Koar, 21. Shrimati Tarabai Murdeshwar, 22. Meri Solomon, 23. Miss Zilpha Gadkar, 24. Miss Janabai Wagh, 25 Miss Rechal Rahamin, 26. Shrimati Radhabai Niphadker, 27. Miss Anne Ezikiel.

DRAW FOR DUBLIN SWEEP

NINE MILLION COUNTERFOILS

Record Sum

LONDON, May 29.

It is understood that the promoters of the Irish Free State Sweepstakes are considering an entirely new method of subscription which instead of subscribers sending over books of ten shilling tickets, an annual donation covering the year's three sweepstakes will be made.

The stage is set in Dublin for to-morrow's gigantic draw for the expected prizes totalling, £3,000,000 has actually been subscribed.

From dawn to dusk yesterday two hundred girls, dressed in jockey outfits, mixed nine million counterfoils in the presence of a large numbers of overseas visitors.

So efficient is the threefold mixing system that auditors' tests showed that the counterfoils were mixed in an almost precise proportion to the percentages of subscriptions from the various countries. In the meantime, over £100,000 which arrived too late for the Derby draw has been included in the Cesarewitch draw, which will take place on October 7.—Reuter.

Silver Jubilee Of Broach Co-operative Bank

BROACH, May 29.

The Broach Co-operatibe Bank, Ltd., celebrated its Silver Jubilee to-day in the Sir Shapurji Bharucha Hall under the presidentship of the vetern Co-operator Rao Bahadur Gunvantrai H. Desai, when a large number of Co-operators were present. Letters congratulating the Bank as the first Central Bank to celebrate the rejoicing from Sir Lallubhai Samaldas Kt. Messrs. V. L. Mehta Prof. H. L. Kaji, C. M. Gandhi, Rao Saheb Jadav and others were read.

In the beginning the Manager read his Report on the working of the Bank during the last 25 years and traced the history of the Bank from its infancy when it was registered with only 13 members and also stated how it steadily progressed under the guidance of the late Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal Desai in its earlier stages and then under the able guidance of Diwan Bahadur Ambashanker Uttamram Malji. He also described how the Bank had now grown into a Central Financing Institution enjoying vast amount of public confidence with its Branches in all the five talukas of the District.

Diwan Bahadur Malji the President of the Bank since the last 8 years emphasised the utility of joint sale and purchase and on the development of the Union activities.

NEW POLITICAL PARTY

To Secure Settlement Of Indian Problem

MADRRAS, May 30.

The Associated Press of India understands that the formation of a new political party, with distinctive features of its own and with a decisive attitude in regard to the present political situation, is expected to be announced in the course of this week.

The party's headquarters will be Madras and its programme will be comprehensive and at the same time attention will be concentrated on important issues so as to obtain the concurrence of the largest section of the public in regard to a fairly stable settlement of the Indian problem.

Mangalorean Club's Tennis Social

The annual tennis social of the Mangalorean Catholic Recreation Club, Bandra, took place on Sunday afternoon when prizes to the winners of the recent tennis and badminton tournaments were also distributed. Mr. M. D'Cunha, Assistant Collector of Customs, presided.

The cup for Tennis Singles was carried by Mr. H. M. Frenchman.

Runner up: Mr. Edward Rebello.

Handicap Doubles:—Winners: Messrs. D. Bhagwandas and L. A. Viegas

Runners up: Messrs. Julian Pereira and Jal Bhaisa.

Badminton Singles:—Winner: Mr. H. M. Frenchman again Raghu Gupte.

Badminton Doubles (Open) Winners:—H M. Frenchman and D. A. Ghandy against Raghu Gupte and D. Viharkar.

TWO KARACHI PAPERS WARNED

Sind Conference Echo

KARACHI, May 30.

The District Magistrate of Karachi has served notices on "Hitechu" and "Sind Samachar" the two vernacular Dailies taking objection to the publication of news regarding the Sind Provincial Conference and warning them that immediate action will be taken if any further notice about the Conference appears in the papers.—A. P.

PUPIL KILLED IN SCHOOL COLLAPSE

Storm Havoc In Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, May 30.

Reports of havoc caused by the recent storm continue to be received from various places, collapse of another Primary School in Pathanapuram Taluk is reported as a result of which one pupil died instaneously and several others have been injured.

Many low lying parts in central Travancore have submerged under water.—A. P.

TRIVANDRUM, May 30.

It is learnt that Mr. G. T. B. Harvey who was tutor to The Maharaja of Travancore has been offered and has accepted the post of tutor to the Maharaja of Pudukottah.—A. P.

HAKIMS AND VAIDS MOBILISE

Protest Against U. P Medical Board's Rules

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, May 28.

Hakims and Vaids of Meerut held a meeting to consider the dicision passed by the U. P. Medical Board and passed the following resolution:—

The rules and regulations framed by the Board of Indian Medicine, U. P. for the registration of Hakims and Vaids are the very negation of their position and calculated to bring them into disrepute and contempt, instead of giving an impetus to the system. This meeting, therefore, strongly protests against those rules and regulations, and requests the chairman, Board of Indian Medicine, to confer the same rights and privileges on registered Hakims and Vaids as are already enjoyed by registered Doctors.

COCHET AND BRUGNON WIN

AUTEIL, May 28.

In the final of the men's doubles in the French Lawn Tennis Championships, Cochet and Brugnon beat Boussus and Bernard, 6/4, 3/6, 7/5, 6/3.—Reuter.

Pathan Woman Dies Of Burns

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Coroner of Bombay held an inquest to-day on the body of one Amirjani Gulamjan, (30) a Pathan woman, who died of burns at the K. E. M. Hospital last night.

It was stated in the course of the evidence that the woman was cooking last evening at her residence in Rangari's Chawl, Sewri, when sleeves of her 'pairan' caught fire. As she was extensively burnt, she was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died yesterday at 11 p.m.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to accidental burns.

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